The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,256 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles en route. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Mar.
**	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B. L.	BENGAL	4500	800	W. G. Andrews	23rd "
B. M. L.	PEKIN	3800	600	P. Harris	30th "
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L.	MASILIA	4998	1000	J. S. Murray	13th "
B. L.	GANGES	4191	800	E. Stewart	20th "
B. M. L.	SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L.	PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
*	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
					Tuesday
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Car.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 21th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below —

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, Rs. 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	..	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	..	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 14, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Moresa	4,600	650	7th May.
BRENNICE	E. Perini	3500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA.....A. Trobitz.....25th March.
MEDUSA.....A. Sbutega.....1st April.

A Surgeon and Steward on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 330	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Moresa	4,600	650	15th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY of "CANTERBURY" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of cargo are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Useless boxes are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th March, at 5 p.m.

S.S. Huzara 2078 " .....on or about 11th April.
S.S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT & BACK TO BOMBAY

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will SAIL on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at noon, and will LEAVE MARMAGAO for Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MARMAGAO First Class Rs. 15 0
Do. Second Class " 7 8
Do. Deck without diet " 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th March, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

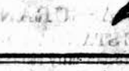
Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th March
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3000	500	19th "
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

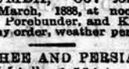
Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3613	400	15th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th "
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	3100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	3100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	30th "

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

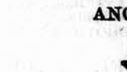
The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 6, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhowaugree Street, Surat.

TREACHERS "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metalic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET," | "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
"TREACHER'S WHISKY," | "HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADMINTON KIT.

THE superior quality of the Implements supplied by us in the game of Badminton cannot be excelled.

BATS.

Best "Sealkote" BATS, light, strong, and well finished ... ...each Rs. 2 0

NETS.

NETS in pretty colours, Red, White, and Blue ... ...each Rs. 4 8
NETS with POLES, which are portable, painted, and gilt, with pegs and ropes ... Rs. 10 0

POLES.

PORTABLE POLES, very superior, brass mounted, painted, and gilt, with pegs and ropes ... ... Rs. 5 8
POLES as above, with NET ... ... Rs. 10 0

SHUTTLECOCKS.

Best SMALL, coloured, 16 feathered ... ...per dozen Rs. 2 2
Best MEDIUM " 20 " ... ... " Rs. 2 0
Best LARGE " 24 " ... ... " Rs. 3 0

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Special Terms to Clubs and Traders.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GAMES.

CABINETS OF GAMES.

	Rs.	A.
ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES, in polished rose-wood, dome top, brass-bound lined red French morocco leather, fitted with Bramah lock, very massive and handsome, size 14 by 10½ by 8 inches, containing set of best Ivory Chessmen, Ivory Draughtsmen, Dominoes, Race Game, Ivory Card Counters, best leather folding Chess, Backgammon, and Race Board combined, Backgammon, Whist Markers, Bezique Markers, Cribbage Board, Ivory Dice, Dice Cups, 6 packs playing Cards, and Guide Book to 20 Games that are contained in the Cabinet	350	0
ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES, polished rose-wood, massive and handsome, size 13 by 8½ by 7 inches, containing Ivory Chessmen, Ivory Draughtsmen, Ivory Dominoes, Backgammon, Race Game, Whist, Cribbage, Bezique, &c., with Book of Instruction to 30 Games contained in the Cabinet, as illustrated above ...	170	0
ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES as above but fitted with box-wood pieces instead of Ivory ...	90	0
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, containing Draughts, Chess, Backgammon, Whist, Dominoes, &c., &c., with Book explaining the Games, in handsome mahogany box, size 18 by 10 by 4 inches, fitted with Lock and Key ...	58	0
DITTO, size 13½ by 8 by 4 ...	30	0

CHESS AND DRAUGHTSMEN, &c.

STAUNTON PATTERN CHESSMEN, BEST AFRICAN IVORY, large size, fitted into an elegantly carved black-wood case, size 8½ by 6 by 4 inches, fitted with Lock, and lined velvet ...	150	0
STAUNTON PATTERN CHESSMEN, BEST AFRICAN IVORY, medium size, fitted into carved black-wood case, lined velvet, fitted Lock ...	85	0
STAUNTON PATTERN CHESSMEN, box-wood, in box ...	13	8
DITTO, weighted ...	18	8
"CLUB SET" of Staunton Chessmen, weighted, in box, with Lock and Key ...	35	0
CHESS BOARDS, of best leather, folding, with black and white squares, 16 inches, Rs. 4 ; 20 inches ...	5	0
With red and white squares, 16 inches, Rs. 6 ; 20 in ches ...	7	0
"IN STATU QUO" CHESS BOARD, with Ivory men, with springs in board for fixing men in position during a game. This Board is useful for travelling, the men being securely fixed, fitting into leather case ...	33	0
RAILWAY CHESS BOARD, with men complete, with holes made in board for fixing men while playing : the men being fixed cannot fall over, and Board when shut forms a box for the men, 9 inches ...	8	0
RAILWAY CHESS BOARD, 12 inches ...	12	0
B. C. D. BOARD, containing leather Chess Board, Backgammon Board, Dice Boxes, Chessmen, Draughts and Dice, in case, 8 by 1½ inches ...	8	0
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, book form, leather, men and dice complete, with black and white squares, 15 inch, Rs. 6-8 ; 18 in.	7	8
15 inch, red and white squares ...	8	0
18 inch, red and white squares ...	9	0
DRAUGHTS, polished box-wood, in box, at Rs. 2-4 and ...	3	0
RACE GAME, large Board, illustrated in colours, with box containing Horses, Obstacles, and Dice ...	13	8
REVERSI, a new and interesting Game for the Chess Board, complete, with Rules ...	3	8
CHESS BOARD, for Reversi, 12 inch, leather folding ...	3	0

CONJURING TRICKS.

The contents of these boxes are strongly made and well finished, and not mere puzzles, but conjuring tricks specially constructed, by means of which one may not only please himself but afford considerable amusement to others. The boxes are made of polished mahogany, and each trick has its separate compartment. Book of Instructions is sent with each box.

	Rs.	as.
CONJURING BOX. No. 1, containing the following tricks :—Japanese Anti-gravitation Ball, Vanishing Egg and Cup, Vanishing Cone through the Hat, Vanishing Ball and Box, large size, Magic Drawer Box, Watchman's Bell and Fairy Seed, Magic Melting Pot, Dissolving Coins, Chameleon Egg, Destructive Finger, Magic Box for restoring destroyed Card, large size, Die to pass through a Hat, large size, Vanishing and Restored Coin, Treacherous Money box, Rainbow and Divining Bottle, and Ebonised Magic Wand ...	30	0
CONJURING BOX, No. 2, containing the following tricks :—Marvellous Chinese Linking Rings, Passe-Passe, with bottles and covers, Magic Urn, Divining Dice Box, Mysterious Hexagon, Watchman's Bell and Fairy Seed, very best quality, Japanese Anti-gravitation Ball, Die to pass through a Hat (Houdin's), Vanishing Egg and Cups, Vanishing Coin, burnished brass, Dissolving Coins, Blacksmith's Hammer and Ball, Vanishing Cone through the Hat, Magic Drawer Box and Ebony Magic Wand with Ivory Tips ...	50	0
CONJURING BOX, No. 3 containing the following tricks :—Magic Fire Globe, in burnished brass, Marvellous Chinese Linking Rings, Mystic Bran Vase, burnished brass Dissolving Pence, Magic Rice and Egg Vase, burnished brass, Magic Urn, Blacksmith's Hammer and Ball, Divining Dice Box, Watchman's Bell and Fairy Seed, Vanishing Cone through the Hat, Magic Drawer Box, Japanese Anti-gravitation Ball, Vanishing Money Box, Vanishing Half-penny, burnished brass, and Ebony Magic Wand with Ivory Tips ...	70	0

WHIST, BEZIQUE, &c.

RUSSIA LEATHER CASE, book pattern, lettered on back "Whist," fitted with 2 packs best Cards and pair of Camden Whist Markers ...	12	12
RUSSIA LEATHER CASE, as above, empty	5	0
OLIVE-WOOD CASE, size 6 by 4½ by 2 inches, hinged lid, hand-painted design, fitted with 2 packs best playing Cards, 1 pair Camden Whist Markers ...	14	0
OLIVE-WOOD CASE, only as above ...	7	0
OLIVE-WOOD CASE, upright, size 4½ by 2½ by 3½ inches, fitted with 2 packs best playing Cards, 1 pair Camden Whist Markers ...	10	12
OLIVE-WOOD CASE, only as above ...	3	0
CAMDEN WHIST MARKERS, per pair ...	3	12
CAVENDISH WHIST MARKERS, per pair	3	12
CAMDEN WHIST AND CRIBBAGE MARKERS, combined, per pair ...	7	0
WHIST SCORING BOOKS, ruled and printed, bound leather, 160 pages, size 11 by 8 inches ...	6	4
WHIST SCORING BOOKS, size 8½ by 5 inches ...	4	0
BEZIQUE for 4 players, 4 packs Cards, 4 Markers and Rules, in card-wood box ...	3	8
BEZIQUE for 4 players, complete, in cloth box ...	6	0
BEZIQUE for 4 players, 4 packs Cards, 4 leather covered Markers, Rules, fitted into French morocco lock case ...	14	0

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Oppo site the Napier Hotel.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SIGHT ELEVATORS with Vernier Scale 1-50th of an inch. Rs. 5-4 each.
Ditto ditto Combined with Quadrant. Rs. 6-12 each.

MARTINI BACK SIGHT PROTECTORS, Nickel-plated, Re. 1-2 each.
Ditto ditto Sliding Pattern, Re. 1-4 each.

FORESIGHT PROTECTORS, Nickel-plated, As. 12 each.

WOOL MOPS. As. 12 each.
BRASS WIRE-BRUSHES. Re. 1 each.
BRISTLE BRUSHES. Re. 1 each.
WHITE PAINT. Per bot. Re. 1-4 each.

BOXES OF PAINTS, complete with Brushes, in a small tin-box, suitable for waist pocket, Re. 1-4 each.

JEFFEERY'S PATENT BARREL REFLECTOR, for seeing the state of the inside of the Barrel. Recommended by the Editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*. Rs. 2-8 each.

MORRIS'S PATENT AIMING AND SIGHTING APPARATUS.

Suited for the Regulations Martini-Henry Rifle, or 12-bore Shot Guns. For teaching Shooting to Recruits and Beginners, or for practice by Marksmen and Efficients, they are most valuable. The great benefit derived from a regular and systematical practice with a "Morris Tube" is now universally acknowledged, and the original cost is soon repaid by the amount of Prizes won. For converting the ordinary shot gun, into a cheap and accurate small bore Rifle they are strongly recommended.

Full instructions for fitting and using the Tubes are sent with each Tube.

Price for Martini-Henry Rifle Tube, with Cleaning Rod and Brush, complete, Rs. 25 each.

Ditto ditto For Martini-Henry Carbine, Rs. 25, each.

Ditto for 12-bore Gun Tube, complete, Re 31 each.

Paper Targets for 5, 10, 15, and 25 yards, Rs. 1-4 to 2-4 per dozen.

Cartridges, per 100, Rs. 3.

DEFINER AND DESIGNS FOR FORESIGHT.—Can be instantly adjusted, and is unsurpassed for the excellency of Design, which can be produced on the Foresight.

DESIGN HOLDER, with one Design Paint and Brush, in tin-box. Re. 1-12.

BURN'S PATENT BARREL COOLER, Re. 1-12.

STOUT CANVAS BAGS, leather bound, to take Martini-Henry. Every Volunteer who takes care of his Rifle should possess one. Rs. 6-8 each.

PULL BARREL CLEANER.—For use at the Butts. Complete in Leather Case for pocket. Rs. 3 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AND AMMUNITION.

Every Requisite for Sportsmen, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs.

JUST PUBLISHED Rs. 4.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING

AUTHOR OF

DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.

THACKER AND Co., Ld.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price Rs. 16.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1888.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.

Have the pleasure to intimate to their CONSTITUENTS AND THE PUBLIC that they have opened a BRANCH at

BYCULLA BRIDGE,
BOMBAY.
(Opposite the Railway Station.)

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared by experienced men.

TOILET REQUISITES of every description.

PROVISIONS AND STORES of the most recent importation.

TEAS, the choicest growth, from the most celebrated plantations.

WINES AND SPIRITS, from the most noted producers.

ÆRATED WATERS—"Crisp" Superior, Pure and Sparkling.

ALSO

GLASS and CROCKERY, STOVES, CUTLERY and HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES of every description, TRAVELLERS' and VOYAGERS' Requisities and CAMP FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, STATIONERY in great variety, GYMKHANA KIT, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, and a choice collection of FANCY and PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

Any article not found in Stock will be procured from the FORT at short notice.

We trust this will obviate the inconvenience so often complained of by our friends residing in that neighbourhood of having to send all the way to our FORT Establishment in the

NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.
(Opposite the Bombay Club.)

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.—The APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY DOCK SUPERINTENDENT has been FILLED UP.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation: and Secy., Town Council, Bombay: Municipal Offices, 14th March, 1888.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH (AD-INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share has been DECLARED for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1888, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th March, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th, to SATURDAY, the 24th instant (both days inclusive).

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hinganghat, on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1888, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
2 To declare a dividend.
3 To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order,
G. G. G. FFERT,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th March to 27th March, 1888 (both days inclusive).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

An European-built Sociable or a double-seated VICTORIA, with a pair of well-matched young bay Hungarian horses and a set of harness complete.

Also one DOG-CART with a strong and fast trotting BAY pony and harness complete—both the property of F. Stockinger, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPP BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1885.....£988,156
" 1886.....£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY,
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1887, at the rate of Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's register, on the 8th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
S. R. MODY.
M. P. TUBACK,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE at the Hubli, Poona, and Bangalore Store Depots, during the year commencing 1st April, 1888.

Specifications and Forms of tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

Tender's must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than WEDNESDAY March 21st, and the covers should be headed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any farther information apply to the Store-keeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 25th February, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89 at the Camp Deolali, viz.:—

Supply of labour and materials, petty Stores, road metal, Stores, &c., under 10 separate schedules of rates.

2. Conditions of Contract and forms of tender can be seen, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany each tender is Rs. 25.

5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.

Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, 12th March, 1888.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 19th March, 1888, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st. December, 1887.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brough before the meeting.

JAMES H. LATIMER & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 19th March (both days inclusive).

GUZERAT CUP.

THE meet will be at "Bogodra Bungalow," 34 miles from Ahmedabad and 28 miles from Sanand, both stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The drawing for heats will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th, and hunting will commence next morning, the Guzerat Cup being first ridden for.

Shigrams or camels are procurable at Ahmedabad by special arrangement, and Captain Braid, R. A., Camp Ahmedabad, has kindly consented to assist any one in making arrangements who may apply to him.

In camp grass, gram, and ordinary food for servants will be obtainable at fixed rates.

Competitors should bring their own sleeping tents with furniture as also whatever liquor they may want, the Committee only arranging for general Mess tents and Furniture, Messing, and Ice. A "Nailband" will be in Camp, but will only have a limited supply of shoes.

A daily camel dawk will run to and from the nearest Railway Station with Post Ice, &c.

There are 11 entries, each 2 chances for Guzerat Cup and 9 entries for Pony Cup to date.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway will be asked to carry horses to and from Ahmedabad at reduced rates, and it is trusted will make a concession.

W. D. WHITE, C. E.,
Hon: Secretary.

Morvi, 11th March, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89.

I. Ordinary and Petty Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works in Bombay, Hog Island, and Elephanta.

II. Supply of and Repairs to Barrack Furniture.

III. Supply of Petty Stores, &c.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 4 per each copy, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 500 each, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.

Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1888.

FOR SALE AT VICTORIA DOCK.

A SUBSTANTIALLY TIMBER BUILT OFFICE of neat design, suitable for a dwelling-house, covering an area of 2,000 square feet with upper storey and bath-room. Roofed with iron trusses and Mangalore tiles.

4 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, metre gauge, 125 Contractors Wagons, Light Railway and Rolling Stock, Pumps, Cranes, Crab Winches, Priestman's Dredger, Double Flour Mills, large Cast-iron Water Tank, &c., &c.

Full particulars can be obtained at our office on the works.

KIRBY & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND
OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which att-ck various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, and are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance upon European Lives within the Bombay Presidency and Scinde. All particulars with tables of rates to be had on application to the undersigned.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Life Insurance Co.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per share of Rs. 150 paid up, and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 200 fully paid up equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Co.'s register on the 1st inst.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT, NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual SALE of TIMBER by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Kodibag Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash or payment to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Forest Ranger, in charge of the Coast Depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger, in charge Coast Depots, Karwar.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Camp Anshi, Kanara District, 2nd March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

PIPES REQUIRED AT ONCE.

THE Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, invites TENDERS for the supply of PIPES as follows:—

1680 running feet 12" diameter W. I. pipes
1700 " " 24" " C I socket pipes ⅜" thick
3085 " " 3" " " " " ⅜" "
7220 " " 4" " " " " ⅜" "
3910 " " 6" " " " " ⅜" "
2150 " " 7" " " " " ⅜" "

The whole of the piping to be delivered at Poona within one month of acceptance of tender. Tenders for the W. I. piping to be per running foot, those for C. I. pipes to be per cwt. subject to a maximum departure of 5 percent. on the weights calculated on the thicknesses stated. Tenders will be received, up to 5 p.m., on the 17th instant

S. REBSCH, C. E.,
Ag. Ex. Engineer for Irrigation Poona.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz:—

Budapest	4,000 lamps	London	200 lamps.
Lucerne	1,800 "	Rome	12,000 "
Monte Vido	7,200 "	Milan	1,500 "
Melbourne	3,500 "	Odessa	2,500 "

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ &Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Bachelors, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8.

Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

THE
ROYAL HOTELL
LUCKNOW

Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

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Name _____
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188

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, 3 p.m.
B. B. R. A Society, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 13th :—Cheniston (s), from Monlmein. Yesterday :—King Arthur (s), from Port Louis ; Palitana (s), Calcutta ; Sumatra (s), Jedda ; Scottish Dale (ship), Cardiff ; and H. M. S. Osprey, Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Maude (s), for Elephant Point ; Clan Sinclair (s), Marseilles ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society, to be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., M. Emil Senart will read a paper on the "New Asoka Inscriptions."

THE VOLUNTEER TOURNAMENT.—The Neeza Baji Competition at the Volunteer Tournament was won by Trooper Maclean, and not by Trooper Symons, as reported.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Poseidon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Narayen Nursey, living at Thakordwar Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 368, which had been hung on the wall of his room by his wife.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,071. Of these 541 were new admissions, consisting of 266 males, 131 females, and 144 children. The average daily attendance was 71·41.

A MISSION.—It has been arranged by the pastors of the M. E. Church to commence a mission this evening, to last ten days, at the Fort M. E. Church, near the Great Western Hotel. Song Services at 7-30 o'clock, and preaching Services at 8 o'clock punctually. All are cordially invited.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—In our report of the distribution of prizes to the girls of the above Institution, the following lines were inadvertently omitted :—" Mrs. Nanabhoy had the important duty entrusted to her of teaching translation to the whole school. This duty, though heavy, was performed by her, judging from the proficiency of the pupils in the higher classes, with creditable zeal and assiduity. There is no means so effective for the acquiring of English by natives as translation; and we are glad therefore that this subject is so carefully attended to in this school." The lines occurred in the report of the directors of the Institution, which was read by Mr. J. C. Cama, the honorary secretary.

FREE CHURCH MISSION SCHOOLS.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY presided last evening at the distribution of prizes to the girls of the Free Church Mission Schools. There was a very good attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Scottish Mission work. The little girls, after singing several songs very prettily, received their prizes from Lady Reay. Before the distribution of prizes Dr. Machichan delivered a short address. He remarked that there were present in the hall three girls' schools, two of which were Hindu day schools and the other a boarding school. All the schools carried them back in memory to a period of 50 years, when the Scottish Mission was first directed in India to the work of female education, when, in the year 1821, the first missionary reached the shores of Bombay and was greeted with incredulity when he set to work and was told that the scheme of female education was destined to fail. Yet, after a lapse of fifty years, we see female education has made a most distinct and marked progress. (Applause.) The schools were conducted under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. The greatest enticements had to be offered to the parents to secure the attendance of their children at the schools. But now, he was glad to say, there was a desire for education springing up everywhere, and the parents were even displaying a willingness to pay for the education of the children. (Applause.) A sum of Rs. 200 had been collected in fees during the year. This was a significant fact, and the efficiency of the instruction given the children could be judged by the fact that the maximum sum granted by Government had been reached. The number of girls in the larger school at Khetwadi was 88, 82 in the Girgaum School, and 39 in the boarding school. After expressing a hope for the further development of the mission work, especially an advance in English instruction, Dr. Machichan concluded by saying that he was sure Lady Reay would be glad to hear that there were two young ladies studying with the male students for a Bachelor of Science degree, previous to entering on a medical course. He hoped that at the next Convocation they would see the young ladies receive from the Vice-Chancellor their degrees. The mission had thus connected itself with the work of female education from the lowest to the highest stage, and he trusted that in future years that alliance would be maintained in a higher form than in the past. (Applause.)

The National Anthem was then sung by the girls, and the assembly dispersed.

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, a Mahomedan woman of the Pathan caste, named Hoosainee, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Foard with having, on the 14th ultimo, voluntarily caused hurt to Choudbee, woman, by inflicting wounds on her forehead and nose with a razor. Inspector Foard conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution was, that on the morning in question, at about half-past 5 o'clock, the complainant with her sister, named Gunga, who was in the keeping of a Mahomedan, named Essoob, an embroiderer, and lived in a room on the upper floor of a long chawl at Cammatepoora 3rd street, went into Essoob's room to ask him for a pair of scissors that complainant had lent him on the day previous. On reaching the room and finding the door locked from inside, Gunga knocked, and Essoob said he would not open the door. Thereupon Gunga kept knocking constantly for about an hour, when they saw a side window open towards the staircase and Essoob escaping by it. Gunga continued knocking at the door when a woman's voice was heard using abusive words. Gunga asked her to open the door, and it was done. The accused came out, and she, the complainant and Gunga were engaged in an altercation. The complainant then stood aside and persuaded her sister Gunga to come away with her. After going about a hundred paces, the accused challenged them out to fight, saying come one at a time, and while the complainant and her sister Gunga were still standing at the staircase, the accused rushed upon the complainant and with an open razor inflicted two wounds on her face, one on the forehead and the other across the bridge of her nose, which caused the blood to flow freely. On the accused inflicting the second wound, a man named Shaik Ismail, who lived in the same chawl, rushed up, and seizing the accused by both her hands held her up against the wall. In the meantime he called a Purdasee rent collector of the chawl to come to his assistance. When he came up he took the razor out of accused's hand. The accused was then handed over to the police, and the injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her wounds were attended to by Mr. J. Gallagher, the House Surgeon. The wound on the forehead was found to be an incised wound about an inch and a half long, and that on the nose was about an inch long, extending to the cartillage of the nose and dividing it. Mr. Gallagher in his evidence considered that the wound across the centre of complainant's nose will cause permanent disfigurement. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

H. M. S. OSPREY.

H. M. S. OSPREY, Commander C. E. Gissing, R.N., being relieved by H. M. S. Frigate Turquoise, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Jask, which port she left on the 7th instant. Since her last visit to Bombay, in January, 1887, she had been stationed in the Persian Gulf for the suppression of the slave-trade, and during her stay there nothing occurred worthy of note. She had a fine passage up to Bombay, where she will remain about a month to refit herself, her next destination, probably, being Aden.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

4-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address by the Reverend Father Page.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday night in the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. G. Forgan in the chair. There was a fairly large attendance of missionaries, native-Christians, and the general public. The following report was submitted :—

On the 1st July, last year, invitations were issued for a meeting to devise ways and means for the extension of temperance work in Bombay. The meeting was held on the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Forgan. After addresses from Professor Alexander, D. Sc. Rev. Geo. Bowen and others, a committee for organization was elected with Miss McNeal as secretary. The committee reported to a meeting held on the 26th July, 1887. The meeting adopted the constitution recommended by the committee, and proceeded to elect officers. The Rev. J. Forgan was elected president, and Miss McNeal secretary. Meetings have been held regularly since that time in various places throughout the city, and members have been enrolled at them. The places of meetings have been :—Y. M. C. A. Rooms Apollo Bunder ; Temperance Bureau, Hornby Road ; General Assembly Institution, Kalbadevi ; Free General Assembly, Khetwadi, and Grant Road Church. It is hoped during the coming year that there may be a sufficient number of native gentlemen connected with the Association to organize meetings in and amongst the different castes in the city, which can be best approached by them. There have been changes in the committee during the year. Miss McNeal, having opened a Temperance Bureau in Hornby Road, the committee deemed it better that a change should be made in the secretaryship, and Mr. Tomlinson was elected to take the vacant post. During the year two Societies—the Colaba and Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Societies with 36 members, have been affiliated with the association, and it is hoped that more will be affiliated during the coming year. The committee feel that individual members can be better looked after by societies connected with local churches, castes or unions than by the committee of a central association, and that a greater freedom and elasticity is secured in this way to adopt the method of working to the need of the separate communities. About 140 pledges have been taken, but several of these persons have already removed from Bombay, notably the members belonging to the East Yorkshire Regiment, which has recently left for Aden. During the year certain amendments have been made in the constitution first adopted, and it will be the duty of the meeting to-night to elect the executive committee. The committee hope that suitable appointments will be made to fill the whole of the seats recently issued. The committee have prepared a circular with a view to obtain information of the state of fairs with reference to the Abkari system throughout the presidency, and to form local societies. Wherever possible the committee recognize the stimulus given to the temperance work by the visit in December of Mr. Leavitt, whose able addresses will be present in the memory of many present.

On the motion of Mr. R. N. Mote, the above report was adopted.

The chairman addressed the meeting on the object which the Association had in view, and on the benefits of total abstinence. There were many who sympathized with the movement, and he exhorted them all to combine in the good cause, and assist the Association which had been formed on a very broad basis. He hoped the Association would rapidly grow and prosper.

The secretary, Mr. Tomlinson, read a letter of sympathy written by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, who said that drink had been condemned by ancient law-givers before the time of the *Mahabharat*, and after it. The use of spirituous liquors has been accounted as one of the five great sins from the time of the Vedas, and there was nothing to show in any class of Indian literature that the national sentiment on the subject had since undergone a change. The spirit seller was still one of the most degraded classes in the community. Speaking of the general increase of drunkenness since the introduction of British rule, the Rao Saheb said, the increase in the Poona collectorate would be found to be appalling. In the place of Rs. 1,400, which was the Abkari revenue in the year 1822, for the whole collectorate of Poona, the Abkari revenue of the city and cantonment of Poona alone will now be found to be more than Rs. 50,000 per year. The introduction of English medicine and the spread of English instruction, as at present in vogue, were jointly responsible for these blights on the poor man's home. If a statistical record be prepared, it would astonish the Association more than the tales of the Arabian Nights. The introduction of English medicine could hardly be said to have been an unmixed good. Under cover of science and scientific treatment, people would rather cut their hand than touch spirits, been beguiled into intemperance, first in form, and then in another. Until the habits of people were changed and the people were better educated, there was very little hope for progress.

Another letter from the Hon. K. T. Telang, sympathizing with the object of the Association, was also read.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting was Mr. M. H. Hakim, who said that some of the most successful men in England were total abstainers, and mentioned the name of Mr. John Bright as one of the most notable instances in point. The promoters of the Association need not be ashamed if they were called fanatics. It is very good, according to Carlyle, to be a fanatic, when you have a good cause.

Mr. Manockshaw J. Talyarkhan, having prefaced his remarks by extolling the services done by missionaries, especially as pioneers of education in India, hoped that the present movement would prove a success under the active support of some of them. Then turning to the particular subject before the meeting, the speaker observed that Government had repeatedly said they would rather forego the whole revenue from liquor than see the people demoralized by the traffic in drink. Mere wishes of Government would not do in this matter. Their wishes were in strange contradiction to their Abkari policy, by which their revenue had increased by leaps and bounds. He had been a personal witness of what was called "the temperance movement" in Colaba district, which, although it had not altogether collapsed, was now dying out. It would not have suffered such fate, if the native public of Bombay had come forward in time to support and encourage the movement against the hostile attitude taken up by some of the Goverment officials. Had it not been for the intervention of the Governor and for the question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Smith with regard to the prosecutions which had been instituted some time ago against some of the leaders of the movement, perhaps all of them would by degrees have been dragged into court and punished. Even now, if proper steps were taken, whole villages in Panwell would declare themselves in favour of total abstinence. The removal of liquor shops from the villages would take away from the people a dangerous temptation which went so much to degrade and impoverish them. The speaker was told by many women in the district that they had been happy as long as the temperance movement had lasted. For then their husbands came home with all their earnings, which were well employed in buying wholesome and sufficient food for themselves and their families. On the other hand, when they were free from the restraint to which they had agreed to submit, they spent all their days' wages in liquor, and there was no peace or comfort in their homes.

Mr. Jadowji Kessowji, who was sent by the Bhattia firm of Jadowji Raghowjee, as a missionary into the districts, during the temperance movement, to preach the cause of total abstinence among the people, then narrated his experiences in Gujerati. He had gone on his mission in company with a Methodist preacher, and he told his audience how people everywhere used to gather round them to hear their words of admonition, how obstructions were sought to be thrown in their way by authorities in one or two places, and how large numbers of men had for a time been won over to the good cause. He concluded by strongly urging all to do their utmost to drive away "the great enemy of mankind" from the country of the Aryas.

Some other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. The proceedings were enlivened at intervals by music, European and native, the latter being given by a number of native-Christian ladies. The meeting terminated at a somewhat late hour.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·979
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·5
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	·661
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·6
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	123

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE second annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present :—Vice-President in the chair :—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha ; members of the council—Messrs. Framji Jamsetji Rastamji Cama, John da Cunha and Jivanji Modi ; treasurer—Modi ; secretary—Mr. Basil Scott ; museum—Mr. Captain W. P. Walshe ; curator of the museum—Mr. R. Duxbury, H. M. Phipson ; members—Messrs. J. [illegible] Sukthankar and Jamnadas Premchand.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edulji Modi, M.A., Deputy Collector and in charge of Treasury, Broach.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year :—President—Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock, B.A., M.R.C.S. Vice-presidents—Kharsetji Rastamji Cama, M.R.A.S. ; Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Gunthorpe, M.S.C. ; Gustav Oppert, Ph. D., M.R.A.S., M.A.I. Council—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., K.C.I., K.G.C., M.R.A.S. ; Hon. Justice Jardine, Re. C. S. ; Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. ; Dr. D. Macdonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ; Captain Gerald W. Martin, F.R.G.S. ; Messrs. Jivanji Jamsetjee Modi, B.A. ; J. H. Steel, A.V.D. ; Hon. K. T. Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. ; Dr. Moreshwar Gopalrao Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D. ; Surgeons-Major G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ; T. S. Weir ; Messrs. Sitaram Vishu Sukthankar, Dorab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, B.A. ; Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi, Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar. General secretary—Mr. Basil Scott, M.A. Literary secretaries—Messrs. Lukshman Ramchandra Vaidya, M.A., LL.B. ; and John da Cunha, joint secretary. Foreign secretary—Mr. O. S. Pedraza. Treasurer—Captain W. P. Walsh. Curator of the museum.—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Librarian :—Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil.

The treasurer's report, showing the financial condition of the Society, down to the 31st December, 1887, was read and adopted.

The report of the council was then read and adopted. It contained the following information :—Number of members—At the commencement of the year there were 311 life and ordinary members, and 50 new members were elected during the year. The names of 30 members were struck off owing to deaths, resignations, &c., thus leaving 331 members on the roll at the close of the year, out of which number two ordinary members had transferred their names to the list of life members. One honorary member was also elected during the year, thus making a total of 13 honorary members.

Meetings.—During the year under report 12 meetings were held and 15 papers read.

Journal.—The second and third numbers of the Society's journals were published up to 31st December 1887.

Donations—Numerous donations have been received by the Society, *viz.*, to the library 70 volumes, and to the museum, number of articles of anthropological interest.

After a vote of thanks to Captain W. P. Walshe, the hon. treasurer, and Messrs. J. R. Duxbury and Kharsetji Rastamji Cama, auditors, the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

328-87—Mansuklal and D—Jairam Narayen and others vs Barek Rajoo Thakoor and others—Nanu and H and D S Garud—Part heard.
Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction.
14-87—Mansuklal and D—Pudmavati Valuji vs Goswami Shri Vithulji Dwarkanathji—Jefferson, B. and D.

Long Causes.

286-87—Khunderao, M—Syed Mahomed Haji bin Syed Mahomed vs. Haji Bushire—Tyabji and D.
88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H.
299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.
405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others *vs* Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O
220-86—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Battiwalla vs Manockbai and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
235-87—Tyabji and D—Haji Abdool Rahaman Haji Soomar vs Hajiani Hazrabai and others—Mirza, H K and M and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers under rule 10, A 1.
77-88—Little, S F and N—Hebtoola Moola Tyabji vs Essoofully Hassanally.
Short cause to be heard in Chambers.
7-88—Payne G and S—Hussumbhoy Visram vs Ebrahim Karmalabhoy.

Long Causes.

31-87—Payne, G and S—Vajeerbhoy Thaverbhoy vs. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
45137—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs. Anandrao Babaji and others—M. H. Khan.
397—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimjee Dayal and others *vs.* Alfred Toussaint and others—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

352-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai vs Haji Seedick Allana and others—Mirza H K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

226-87—Jrabjee and D—Hussonally Jewajee vs Kanji Dossaji and others—Ardesir, H. and D. Prt heard.
494-87—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Merwanji Framji Powala vs. Rungildas Itcharam—Mansuklal and D.
515-87—Mirza—H K J C Lisboa vs Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomrigur—Little S F and N.
300-87—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Jhaskerji and another—Ardesir H and D.
472-87—Mirza H K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Dewji Pooja
461-84—Shamjo P—Khetsey Munsing. vs Bhunji Gopali—Balkrishnaand D.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 15.—Gohelvar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
Mourning Service in memory of the Late German Emperor, St. Thomas' Cathedral 6-30 p. m.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
Solemn High Mass and Sermon by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Fort Chapel, 7-30 a.m.
Children's Fete, Ladies' Gymkhana.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
" 21.—Freemasons' Jamsheti Nasroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Umballa Spring Races.
Freemasons' Jamsheti Nasroz Festival.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Ambala.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

ATTACK ON A SPORTING SOLDIER AT JEYPORE.

REPORTS reach Bombay of a savage and dastardly attack upon Sergeant Harwood, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, by a number of villagers in the Jeypore State, whilst the cavalry was on the march *en route* from the recent camp of exercise at Rupahelli to Umballa.

It would appear that after the regiment had arrived at the encamping ground, at one of the stages in Jeypore territory, Harwood took his gun for the purpose of having a little black buck shooting, as numbers of deer were reported to be within a short distance of the encampment. The Sergeant was lucky enough to come upon a herd of deer drinking at a pond, and endeavoured to follow them up ; but while he was thus engaged a shot was fired by somebody else, and the deer very soon made themselves scarce, much to the disappointment of the son of Mars. Whilst in the act of crossing the bed of a dry nulla within three or four hundreds yards of the village of Kherpur, the Sergeant was surprised to see a number of men, armed with sticks, approaching him. They were about twenty in number. On coming up, and without palaver of any kind, they set upon Harwood very suddenly and soon overpowered him, leaving him senseless and taking away his gun.

After administering this thrashing, and thinking probably that the Sergeant was dead, they turned upon the camel man who accompanied Harwood, and gave him a sound beating also. The sergeant lay in a state of insensibility for some time, but gradually got round and managed to get back to camp where he was attended by the Regimental Surgeon.

In the meantime the affair had come to the notice of the Commanding Officer, and he despatched a Lieutenant, with the vakil attached to the Camp, in behalf of the State, with to the spot to investigate the assault. The footmarks of the assailants were tracked to the village of Kherpur, but all those concerned in the outrage had fled. A young woman was found who stated that she had seen the whole occurrence, and that the Sergeant was attacked without any provocation whatever. She gave her evidence, it would seem, voluntarily. The statement was recorded and reported forthwith to the Commanding Officer.

Late on the following day, on the regiment arriving at the next stage, quite a different version of the affair was given, it being alleged that the villagers attacked the Sergeant because he had attempted to take liberties with one of the village women. The Resident of Jeypore was communicated with, and full details were reported for the information of the Durbar and State authorities. Inquiries were at once set on foot, and an official of the Jeypore State was deputed to investigate the whole occurrence very carefully. The story that Harwood brought the infliction on himself was repeated, but the Sergeant, who is a very steady fellow and of good moral character, denies in toto the accusation.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 3rd March was 228 against 219 and 252 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 25. There were 52 deaths from cholera against 46 and 50 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 63 and 6 respectively, against 55 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·4 per mille per annum against 27·8, the mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN SALT TAX.

A PUNJABEE writes to the *St. James's Gazette* :—In the debate on the Indian salt tax Sir John Gorst is reported to have said :—" The salt tax is equal to about one-eighth of a penny per pound ; and, as the average consumption per head is 7 lb. in the year, it really comes to a tax of about 1¼*d.* per head in the year." These figures must be incorrectly printed. Were the duty on salt ¼*d.* on the pound, and the average consumption 7 lb., the average annual duty paid would surely be 1¾*d.* But, as a matter of fact, the enhanced duty amounts to 2 rupees, or 44 annas, per maund. Taking the maund as 80 lb., this is half an anna per lb. Half an anna is worth, not half a farthing, but rather over a halfpenny, about 531*d.* I see that in a recent calculation you put the average consumption at 10 lb. instead of 7 lb. This would bring the annual tax to 531*d.* The weakness of Mr. Samuel Smith's position was shown by his inability to suggest any other device for augmenting the revenue save a reimposition of the import duties. It is a pity, no doubt, that they were ever abolished ; but, having once been abolished, it would be exceedingly difficult to put them on again. Moreover, as was pointed out a short time ago by the chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, what the Indian Government wants is a temporary means of raising the revenue ; that is to say, some form of taxation that can be easily imposed, easily worked, and easily removed when the pressure has passed away. The reimposition of the duty on cotton goods would not fulfil these conditions. An increase of the salt duty does.—

A CHAT WITH M. WORTH.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Galignani's Messenger* gives an account of a visit he paid to M. Worth, the famous costumier. He says: —

As I entered his establishment, M. Worth was busy with some "new creation," explaining it to half a dozen fair ladies dressed like so many empresses. Worth himself wore a short embroidered jacket, capacious trousers, a white flannel shirt fastened at the throat with a loosely knotted scarf, and a brown Tam o' Shanter cap. Taking me into a private room, he submitted to an interview most graciously. "Those ladies?" he said, in reply to my question : "they are some of our 'dress parade' models. We have about ninety in all who do nothing from morning till night, but 'try on' fine clothes for the benefit of customers. You see more than half the time ladies who come here think they know what they want, when they really do not. There is where our saleswomen show their skill in convincing them of their error. A lady comes in sees a certain gown, and immediately goes into raptures over it. 'I want one exactly like that,' she will say. Perhaps she is told that the shade is unsuitable, that her hair or complexion requires something quite different, that she could never wear so large a pattern, etc., and as a crowning objection, the wished-for gown is put on a model somewhat resembling herself. This last argument is generally conclusive."

Many of M. Worth's customers put implicit faith in him as to the choice of suitable materials and the style of dresses.

"For example," he said to his interlocutor, "a telegram comes from the Empress of Russia, 'Send me a dinner-dress.' Nothing more. We are left absolute freedom as to style and material. Not that the Empress is indifferent in the matter of dress. Quite the contrary. She will sometimes require that all the ladies' costumes at a certain ball be pink, or red, or blue. And her own toilets are always masterpieces of elegance. The point is that she trusts our judgment rather than her own. In the same way, during the last few days, we have received over twenty telegrams from Madrid for ball-dresses, and we shall make them up as we may think best. Of course it is difficult to get up at one time so many dresses and make them all different. I remember last winter receiving letters from two New York society ladies who were very angry because we had chanced to send them both the same dress for the same event. It was a swell ball—perhaps 600 ladies present—and in that number we had furnished certainly sixty dresses. Only think of it, sixty state dresses, all to be made at short order and each one to be absolutely unique. We generally want a week to complete an order, but, if necessary, we can finish a costume in twenty-four hours. We have had French ladies order a dress in the morning and dance in it at night. I remember once making a gown for the Empress Eugenie in three hours and a half. Of course such rapidity would be impossible if elaborate work was required. It often takes weeks to complete an embroidered gown. At the time of the coronation of the present Emperor of Russia we had girls working night and day for six weeks, on a Court train for the Empress which was covered with magnificent embroidery in real silver. That train alone cost 75,000 fr., and will be preserved in the State Museum as an historical curiosity.

"You ask me if fabulous sums are sometimes paid for dresses? It is quite impossible to make any estimate as to that. If you begin putting on gold thread, jewels, etc., of course there is no limit to the cost. So, some years ago a Peruvian heiress paid us 120,000 fr. for a single gown, 118,000 fr. being the cost of the laces alone. A few weeks ago we sold a cloak for 45,000 fr, of which 41,000 fr. went for the fur. We count among our patrons the ladies of all the Courts in the civilized world, that is all with a single exception. Queen Victoria has never honoured us with her patronage. During the gay seasons we turn out about 200 gowns and 150 cloaks a week. Points of difference among ladies from various countries? I am sure it is impossible to classify women in that way. I find that every country produces beautiful faces, graceful figures, and lovely dispositions, as well as their contraries. I suppose Russian ladies are the greatest dancers in the world ; Englishwomen are justly proud of their perfect complexions ; the French lead the world in real elegance ; and American ladies impress me by the easy way in which they wear gorgeous gowns. Nothing overwhelms them."

WHITTIER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER has written an autobiographical chapter at the desire of a friend, in which he says :—

My father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. A bachelor uncle and a maiden aunt lived in the family. The farm was not a profitable one ; it was burdened with debt. Our home was somewhat lonely, half-hidden in oak woods, with no house in sight, and we had few companions of our age and few occasions of recreation. Our school was only for twelve weeks in a year—in the depth of winter and half a mile distant. At an early age I was set at work on the farm and doing errands for my mother, who, in addition to her ordinary household duties, was busy in spinning and weaving the linen and woollen cloths needed for the family. We had only about twenty volumes of books, most of them the journals of pioneer ministers in our society. Our only annual was an almanac. I was early fond of reading, and now and then heard of a book of biography or travel, and walked miles to borrow it."

The turning-point of young Whittier's life was due to a mere accident. He says :—

When I was fourteen years old my first schoolmaster, Joshua Collin, brought with him to our house a volume of Burn's poems, from which he read, greatly to my delight. I begged him to leave the book with me. He did. I set myself at once to the task of mastering the glossary of the Scottish dialect at its close. This was about the first poetry I had ever read—with the exception of that of the Bible. I began to make rhymes myself, and to imagine stories and adventures. In fact, I lived a sort of dual life and in a world of fancy as well as in the world of plain matter-of-fact about me.

It is interesting to note the poet's early struggles and first successes as a poet. Whittier says :—

My father always had a weekly newspaper, and when young Garrison started his *Free Press* at Newburyport he took it in place of the *Haverhill Gazette*. My sister, who was two years older than myself, sent one of my poetical attempts to the editor. Some weeks after the newscarrier came along on horseback, and threw the paper out of his saddle-bags. My uncle and I were mending fences. I took up the sheet and was surprised, and overjoyed to see my lines in the "Poets' Corner ;" I stood gazing at them in wonder, and my uncle had to call me several times to my work before I could recover myself. . . . I longed for education. But the means to procure it were wanting. Luckily the young man who worked for us on the farm in the summer eked out his [illegible] making ladies' shoes or slippers in the winter ; and I learned enough of him to earn a sum sufficient to carry me through a term of six months in Haverhill Academy. The next winter I ventured upon another expedient for raising money : I kept a district school in the adjoining town. The winter following I spent in Boston writing for a paper. . . . With the exception of a few dollars from the Democratic *Review* and Buckingham's *Magazine*, for upwards of thirty years I received nothing for my poems and literary articles.

SIGHT-SEEING IN SIAM.

A FORMER Mayor of Chicago, who is at present travelling in the Far East, has written an account of his visit to Siam, from which we make a few extracts. This is, in brief, his description of Bangkok, the capital.

A FOREST-CLAD CITY.

"Canals run in every direction," he says, "and are so numerous that the Siamese are proud to call their capital the Venice of the East. Houses project over these canals, with open balconies, and both sides of the river for six or more miles are lined with floating-houses, used not only for residences, but for business. People do their shopping in boats, and while a woman sells to her customer in open view—for all houses have open fronts—her lazy husband fishes, sitting upon a box of goods, and his children bathe and swim around the house. Rivers and canals are always filled by freight-boats, forty to sixty feet long ; by small peddler boats ; by canoes of all sizes, from ten feet, barely holding a man, up to a hundred or more feet, with fifty or more paddlers moving in state with some high official. I saw one long canoe with nearly a hundred rowers. There are also a large number of small steam-barges in the city. Trees abound throughout the town, along streets, along the canals, and about the houses—many of them of good forest size. Looking down from a high pagoda one can scarcely realize oneself in the heart of a great city. The ordinary house is almost entirely lost in the mass of green. Here and there one peeps out looking cool and shaded. But the lofty, snow-white pagodas, the tall, steep-roofed temples—roofed in tiles of many colours—many of them in guilt, the beautiful kiosk turrets of the palaces, the gilded royal wat and cenotaph, and the white palaces themselves, make the city from an eminence look like a vast royal garden, with princely palaces and oriental temples nestled among ornamental tropical trees."

THE WHITE ELEPHANTS.

The famous sacred white elephants have blue eyes and are "light-coloured, but not whiter than Barnum's beast."

"The poor brutes do not seem to enjoy very greatly their sacred bondage, but, tied by the hind-leg, they sway back and forth and beg for a nut as readily as do those in our menageries. The oldest one wears a brace of ivories which would make him quite sacred to an ivory-worker, but munches green grass in a very unsacred way. Instead of being housed in gilded quarters, he is tied up in a dingy stable, and is attended by a half-naked mahout instead of a priest in saintly robes."

A CHINESE PROCESSION.

During their stay in the city, the travellers witnessed a great Chinese procession in honour of some festivity which, for four days, had demoralized the Chinamen of the place.

The procession took over an hour to pass a given point. John Chinaman was in his most elaborate toggery. Silk gowns glistened in the sun ; mantles and innumerable banners embroidered in silk and gold glittered and flashed. Chinese wind instruments, in tone resembling a bagpipe ; little fiddles with body of bamboo not longer than a half-pint cup ; gongs, banging and whanging. These in bands of a dozens, and these bands to every hundred or so feet, and jolly, happy, prosperous sons of China. Some of the emblems borne were decidedly curious. One, a huge dragon over three hundred feet long, worming and squirming, its feet being legs of men whose bodies were lost in its abdomen ; pretty pagodas with girls on their tops, great pyramids of flowers—in the cups of some, a lily, for example, were real little Siamese babies, one not over three months old, but generally a half-year. Men hoisted in palanquins and some sitting upon seats composed of spear-heads and knives, so placed as to look as if they were being impelled, and through their cheeks, necks, ears, or arms were run the spikes of long iron spears carried by several men. These were ghastly sights, intended to represent the capturing of some horrible demons. Hour after hour these poor devils would be borne on men's shoulders with these iron spikes nearly as large as my little finger straight through their cheeks, and held between the clinched jaws to prevent as much as possible the lacerating jars of the steel. One fellow sat upon the blades of knives—a false motion would have sent them deep into his naked flesh ; a long spike ran through his ear—a single jarring motion would give him agony. For hours and for three days these men underwent this torture to the huge gratification of the Celestial lookers-on. They are paid for this suffering, and were a part of the show.

AT THE THEATRE.

One night we were at the Princes Theatre. Like all buildings for spectacular entertainments in the East, this was simply of rough boards, and resembled the interior of a huge American barn. The stage extends quite a distance into the body of the house. Around this was the parterre. Next the stage, given up entirely to the women, behind and over, all around, galleries for men on one side, for women on the other. There were at least five times as many of the fair ones as of the sterner sex. Each gentleman, being the husband of one or more wives, and the owner of several handmaids, is enabled to fill five seats by his women to his own one. The women were in some parts of the house in full dress ; and, like the full dressed in our own civilized land, wore as little dress as possible. The entire troupe, musicians and actors, in this, the finest theatre of the city, belong to the proprietor. He bought them when young. All are women except two clowns, and some of them very pretty and all finely formed. The play was a mixture of pantomime and opera with col

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The Head Mistress wishes to recommend a girl of 16 as UNDER NURSE.

HAVE you ever heard of a price as this: our Blue Border Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 3-14; Dinner Set, 60 pieces, with Soup Turreen, Rs. 23 only; without Soup Turreen, Rs. 17 only. Glassware very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE to Mofussil residents. As we wish that our superior K. V. TEAS can be drunk in every household, a parcel of 7lbs. will be sent free of railway charge. Price list on application.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a TIGER CUB, size of a panther; in perfect condition.—Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

A DOUGH KNEADING MACHINE, quite new, suitable for a Hotel, Mess, Club or family.—Apply at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

KHUNDALLA, TO LET, "Victoria Lodge" and "Deena Villa" with an extensive view, completely furnished.—Apply N. I. MANECKJI, Girgaum Back Road.

WANTED, SITUATION as an INDENT CLERK. Good references given. Highest influence with Merchants and Traders.—Apply "to N.," care of this paper.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. JOHN B. K. MACBETH, has REMOVED HIS OFFICE to 44, Tamarind Lane, two doors from Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, a new lot of magnificent CRYSTAL LOOKING GLASSES and FURNITURE.—E. MURAGLIA & CO.

TO BE SOLD, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply to the Advocate-General's Chambers, High Court.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper storeyed Hotel, each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER Church Gate Street, Fort.

COMPOSITORS.—Good JOBBING and NEWS HANDS WANTED. Only competent men will be appointed—Apply, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

READY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 13, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—A large Millinery and Dress-making Establishment with Goodwill, Fixtures, Show Cases, &c. Apply "FINIS," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND STARS with Pendants and Hair-pins of latest fashion, 550. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of about 900 heads of cattle, lately returned from Massowah at Coorla, opposite to the Coorla Hospital.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at Coorla, opposite the Coorla Hospital, by order of Messrs. Ismail Gangji and Co., and at the account and risk of Guiseppe Luccardi.

About 900 heads of cattle.

Terms of sale: Cash before delivery.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 15th March, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. E. Cocquerel the following goods:—

4 cases fancy imitation fruits and flowers under glass dome.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Madras-built mail-phaeton with brake.
1 do. strong English-built, light, glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong pony cart with a grey pony and harness.
1 handsome fast trotting bay Arab, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand circular-fronted brougham, in good condition, with a bay Arab horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands.
1 handsome strong English-built landau, in very good order.
1 hard working grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

A large quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."

1 handsome, strong, canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE 14 PLOTS OF LAND WITH BUNGALOW, CHAWL, &c., KNOWN AS MULUCKWADY, AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OPPOSITE SIR MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1888, at [illegible] by Public Auction, on the premises, the 14 Plots of able Land, suitable for building bungalows, houses, chawls, &c., being portions of one entire piece of land (with bungalow, chawl, &c.,) admeasuring about (5696) square yards, and known as Muluckwady, situate at Girgaum Back Road, opposite to the bungalow of Sir Mungulдas Nuthoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.

Nos.	Sq. yds.	Nos.	Sq. yds.	Nos.	Sq. yds.
1	386	8	152	12	239
2	513	9	305	13	174
5	342	10	252		
7	321	11	172		

No. 3 465 square yards with small bungalows.
" 4 580 " " large "
" 6 396 " " out-houses.
" 14 460 " " chawl.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March, 1888.

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HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

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AT THE

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the ombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1854, respectively

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

THERE was a further decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols yesterday at Reuter's quotation of 102⅛, but Indian Sterling Loan showed no change; nor did Rupee Securities, though Silver was ⅛d. down, at 43⅜d per oz. French Rentes in Paris remained at 106¾.

The market for East Indian Wheat was without change; and the only movement in Mincing Lane was in Coffee, which was 1s. per cwt. lower in a quiet market.

A telegram from New York, under Monday's date, states that the markets in that city were closed, and business was at a standstill, owing to very heavy snowstorms, which were likely to continue. As the usual New York messages is missing here again to-day, we conclude that business is still interrupted in the capital of the States.

The effect of the closing of the New York Cotton Market in Liverpool is shown by yesterday's telegram from the latter place, which, in the absence of news from the ruling market, shows no change in any item usually wired. The day's sales, however, at 10,000 bales (inclusive of 1,200 Surats,) exceeded the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales, and the tone of the market was steady at closing. This morning the market opened quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; Imports, 10,000; probable

The Liverpool Wool auction sales opened yesterday, with 17,000 bales put forward. A fair spirit was shown at the biddings, but prices were without quotable change.

COTTON.—In the absence of guiding advices from the markets which influence ours, the feeling here has been quiet to-day, and the attitude one of waiting for further news from America, as far as buyers for Export are concerned. There has, however, been again a good demand, chiefly from local consumers, for ready Cotton, and prices have generally been maintained at yesterday's level, while for Bengals they may be called Re. 1 higher per candy. The reported transactions sum[illegible] 3,000 bales, of which about half were Julgaum, at Rs. 199-201; and Bombay half were Julgaum, at balance consisting of Kanagals, at 178½-83; the gaum, at Rs. 207; Barsi Tanja, at Rs. 213; Khangaum, at Rs. 212; Sholapore, at Rs. 210; Amraoti, Ginned, at Rs. 202; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 202. A few hundred bales of old Compta were also taken at Rs. 170-4 per candy.

GRAIN.—A small business is reported in ready stuff, and the market is called steady at the old rates. Nothing fresh is reported in contracts for new, and quotations are given as before.

SEEDS.—A few transactions have transpired in old *Linseed* on the basis of our last quotations; but demand is languid, and it is absent for the New Crop of this seed and for *Rapeseed*. Something has been done in new *Poppy Seed* for April-May delivery at Rs. 6-12, and there are still buyers in the market at this price.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,781	bales.
Wheat	15,641	cwt.
Linseed	6,130	"
Rapeseed	2,053	"
Gingelly	2,472	"
Groundnuts	10,639	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, but steady at 18s. 9d. for Cotton and 16s. 3d. O. S. for Wheat and Seeds to U. K. Ports and generally 18s. 9d. for the former cargo, and 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for the latter to the Continent. For Trieste and Venice 28s. 9d. to 30s. per ton is now quoted for Cotton, and 25s. for Seeds, etc., at a par of Exchange. A steamer has been fixed for Antwerp, for June loading, at 21s. per ton, and the Cuba (s), is reported to have been engaged at the same rate for the same loading.

EXCHANGE.—The feeling to-day has been rather weak than otherwise, and we quote three months' sight Credits 1-32d. lower, the ready rate having been also named to the end of May. Some Bank Wire Transfer was placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 19-32d., but later on the rate was 1-32d. less. Only a moderate business has been reported, and the market closed quiet at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 ¾d.	"
Francs do.	1·77.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at our last evening's closing quotation of 99 for Four per cents. both for cash and the near account; the rate for the 30th April settling day being 98¾. The other Paper is called a little easier at 104¾.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in this market to-day, the principal feature having been a rally in the prices of Mill Scrip in a number of cases, and more particularly in those shares most sought after by investors. We have to report an advance of Rs. 7½ in Empress; of Rs. 5 in James Greaves; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold. Bombay United are Rs. 10 up; Ripon are Rs. 15 higher; Jewraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, and Manockji Petit are Rs. 5 dearer; and Oriental have advanced Rs. 2½. Presidency have declined Rs. 5. In miscellaneous shares, Treacher & Co. are Rs. 15 lower; Kemp & Co. and Thacker & Co. have advanced Rs. 2. Port Canning shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma, first issue are Rs. 15 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 800.

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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

PRESSEY—March 8, at Jhansi, the wife of Lieutenant Arthur Pressey, B S C, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROSIER—March 8, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lancelot and Barbara Crosier, E I R, Sahebgunge, aged 17 years, 9 months and 13 days.

GRANT—March 8, at Soory, of inflamation of the lungs, James Henry Grant, M I M E, District Engineer, Birbhoom.

MYLNE—March 8, at 103 Clive Street, Calcutta, of consumption, Sydney, lately of the Nohatta Indigo Concern, Jessore, and second son of Major-General W C R Mylne, of "Stangrove," Edenbridge, Kent, late Commissary-General of Bengal, aged 25.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S contribution to the discussion of the relative progress that Christianity and other religions are making in the East is not the least valuable because it is the most sober that has yet been made. The people who have been in controversy with Canon Taylor, indeed, have reason to think very highly of a deliberate and very matter of fact survey of the relative positions of the three greater religions in India which leads to the eloquent conclusion that "English missionary enterprise is the highest modern expression of the world-wide national life of our race—the spiritual complement of England's instinct for colonial expansion and imperial rule." This, from a layman belonging to a class who are lightly said to leave their religion behind them at Suez, and are not credited with recovering it on their way home, will have more influence on public opinion than anything that may be said in Exeter Hall in the coming May meetings, and will serve as a not unnecessary reminder at home and abroad that mission ary enterprise in India represents a force that has to be reckoned with. Sir William Hunter had before him too many examples of the strictly arithmetical way of estimating the success of missionary work to be disposed to enter into that aspect of the subject. A telling illustration from Oxford University finance served to excuse him from the unprofitable task of calculating how much it costs to make a convert. There was no true ratio, he remarked, between missionary expenditure and the number of conversions. It never occurs to native observers of the work of missionaries to ask whether its results are equal to the cost. They see much in it that from their own point of view is worth what it costs, that claims their respect, and that wins for the missionary the high personal esteem of men whom he cannot and does not attempt to proselytize. The work that lies outside his own peculiar propaganda is not easily represented in statistics, and we question if it would be applied to any other moral agency here or at home. Notwithstanding this, Sir William Hunter had statistics ready for those who needed them. He showed, with the severe and impartial accuracy of a Gazetteer maker, that native Protestant Christians had increased five-fold in the thirty years preceding the last census, and as a mark of the confidence and energy of the enlarging community of Christians in India he cited the fact that in the same period the number of communicants had increased ten-fold.

Of neither of the two other religions could such record be presented. Hindooism is essentially a non-proselytizing religion, for its very system excludes the idea of introducing outsiders within its pale. It is jealously conservative, for if it became aggressive it would cease to be Hindooism. Nor apparently can Mahomedanism be credited in these days with any this country with proselytizing tendencies. The returns for the nine years preceding the last census, while showing a general increase in the population of 8·89 per cent., gave the Mahomedan increase at only 10·96. Except in Africa, the tradition which Islam established when within ninety years of the Prophet's death his faith had been proclaimed from the Bay of Biscay to the Indus, has become exhausted. And yet there is one period in the history of Islam in India which discourages too confident belief that the days of its proselytizing energy are at an end. Sir William Hunter corrects the prevalent assumption that Mahomedan rule in India has always led to an extension of the Mahomedan faith. In the neighbourhood of the Imperial Courts in Northern India no perceptible progress was made in enlarging the borders of Islam; the real propaganda and the propaganda that showed largest and most enduring results was that which zealous Mahomedan missionaries carried on amongst the out-caste and low-caste populations of Bengal. There is still a vast field available, precisely similar to that in which the Mussulman missionaries of other days laboured—that "dense, dark mass of fifty millions on the outskirts or beyond the pale of orthodox Hindooism and Islam" of which Sir William Hunter speaks. It is who is to go still an open question unconquered land. But it is open to all of the three great religions to appropriate it each in its own way—Hindooism by the slow process of accretion by which some of the lower communities gradually raise themselves in the scale of caste; Islam or Christianity by the burning zeal of the one or the self-sacrificing activities, spiritual and social, of the other. Sir William Hunter does not shrink from prophecy on the subject. Within fifty years, he believes, these fifty millions will be absorbed into one or other of the other faiths. Here, then, would be "other worlds to conquer" for those whom Canon Taylor may have persuaded that elsewhere there is no room for missionary work. And Sir William Hunter shows why these regions can be entered with greater promise than others. The most enthusiastic of missionaries must admit that attempts to conquer ground from the established religion in India have been painfully slow in yielding results. That Christian missions have exercised no influence here, or that their influence has been small, is more than can fairly be said. The aspect of the mission schools and colleges in all the greater cities of India contradicts that, and forbids that exclusive reliance upon statistics of conversion as a sole test of influence which so often leads the popular judgment astray upon this question. But if the purpose of missionary efforts is to add largely to the growing native Christian Church of India the direct proselytizing work must be carried on elsewhere than amongst the classes who hold the old faiths of the land in their keeping, and are held to them by intellectual and social bonds too strong to be broken. The backward classes, at all events, are the classes amongst which in the past Islam has most readily made its conquests in India, and it is to them alone that it will direct its efforts if it ever resume its *rôle* as a missionary force.

In Sir William Hunter's description of Hindooism and of the tendencies which are manifesting themselves within its borders in these days there is much that we should be glad to believe to be true on a larger scale than it is. The appeal to primitive rule with which he credits the Brahmins too often falls short of an appeal sincerely made with an intention to abide practically by the issue. We have outlived the day when it could with impunity be asserted of certain features in Hindoo Society which are clung too with an unyielding tenacity that they represented the enlightened judgment of the classic times. They are the growth of later times, and the injunctions of earlier times either condemn them or are silent concerning them. This, though it would have been strenuously denied a generation ago, is perforce admitted now even by those who would like to deny it. But for all that it is difficult to find in practice the marks of a progress corresponding to the more liberal interpretations of the sacred writings which have in our time come into vogue. Brahmin theology, Sir William Hunter tells us, declares that later customs or later doctrines are less binding than the older sacred books, and has always allowed an appeal back from the Puranas of Mediæval Hindooism to the ancient Vedas. In spite of this the Puranas still have so firm a hold upon Hindoo society that whoever wishes to persuade it to mend its ways in regard to marriage customs, for example, can find no more serious ground of appeal than that the nineteenth century, in clinging to the practices of mediæval times, is keeping itself at issue with that golden age which came first, and left it a rich inheritance of wisdom which the ages that came after somewhat slighted and misused. The hope of reformation lies nevertheless in itself. In its Hindooism philosophy, in its own religious teaching, in its own philosophy, and in abundance all the means of reformation may be found, so that when a better way is pointed out by advisers from outside their counsels are not of external origin. They are Hindoo counsels, with sanctions infinitely higher from the Hindoo point of view than any that attach to the traditions of what is only deemed to be orthodoxy.

THE debate on Mr. Samuel Smith's amendment to the Address has not carried much further the question of an inquiry into the administration of India. It is no more than two years since that inquiry was promised, and at the present moment, when by the way the time has for the first time been applied to a close on Indian affairs, we seem considerably debtor from the inquiry than we were when Lord Randolph Churchill left the India Office. Sir John Gorst, in addition to seeing no cause for anxiety in regard to Indian finance, sees no use for curiosity as to Indian administration. There would have been a Committee of enquiry, he says, if the late Government had not asked Lord Dufferin to appoint the Public Service Commission, but Lord Cross thought it would be idle to ask a Royal Commission or a Committee to conduct an investigation while the Service Commission was sitting. We wonder if Sir John Gorst regards this as the last word that need be spoken on this matter—if he thinks that an argument which was weak enough even while the Public Service enquiry was in progress has become stronger now that the enquiry is at an end and that the report issuing from it is in everyone's hands. It is evident that the Government are in no mood now for either a Royal Commission or a Select Committee, and that all Sir Roper Lethbridge's arguments in demonstration of the advantage of a Commission over a Committee—arguments which we have long ago put forward in detail—were thrown away. Ireland stops the way, and much else stops the way. But Lord Randolph Churchill, who is not yet a negligeable quantity, might be reminded of his former enthusiasm on this matter, and Sir John Gorst might be told that he has given very inadequate reasons indeed for an abandonment of intentions which won a certain amount of credit for Lord Salisbury's earlier administration.

PAINFUL experience of the destructiveness of locusts has been frequently obtained in this Presidency, but although they still continue to do serious damage to the crops in some districts it is several years since they became so numerous and so mischievous as to form a veritable plague. In Cyprus, however, they have proved themselves to be such formidable enemies to the cultivators that a special department has been maintained since 1883 to exterminate them. But they appear to be as difficult of eradication as the rabits in Australia, and in spite of the expensive and elaborate measures taken for their destruction there does not appear to have been any diminution in their capacity for mischief. The report of the locust campaign of 1886-87 shows that while the operations seem to have had little effect in reducing their number in their old haunts they have been committing serious ravages in new localities, and when it is mentioned that a crop valued at £867 has sustained damage to the extent of £620 some idea may be formed of the locust's capacity for mischief. It is a somewhat curious fact that while some injury must have been done by the common locust the greater part of the damage to the crops has been done by two comparatively new species. The operations against the locusts are of a singularly elaborate character, the principal feature being the gathering of the eggs before the process of hatching has commenced. Recourse is had to a very large extent to screens, which were found to be so useful in the locust campaign in Rutnagherry close upon five years ago. Mr. J. Brown, the head of the Locust Department, has little faith in the efficiency of screens for preventing the migration of locusts, and he considers that the most effectual mode of destruction is by burning the insects with brush-wood and dried herbage. An attempt has been made to encourage the people to collect locusts by paying for them by weight; but Mr. Brown believes that a general adoption of the system of payment by weight would involve heavy expenditure with inadequate results. Unfortunately the campaign last year has not produced any very satisfactory results.

THE Gaekwar's recent visit to Europe will doubtless yield many results advantageous to his State. One of its first fruits has been the resolution to send to England at his own expense six Baroda youths for instruction in various branches of technical industry. They will be placed under the care of Mr. T. K. Gajjar, Professor of Chemistry in Baroda College, and the author of a pamphlet on technical education which has been very favourably spoken of. The names of the six students have not yet been sent in to his Highness, but it is understood that they will be young men who have already had some preliminary scientific education, as something more will be aimed at than turning out six superior artizans.

A SERVICE of mourning for the late Emperor of Germany, at which his Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will be present, will be held at the Cathedral to-morrow evening, at 6·30.

THE further consideration of the clauses of the Bombay Municipal Bill was resumed at a meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday. On the Hon. Mr. Telang's amendment to clause 79, (to reduce the maximum salary which the Commissioner should be entitled to pay subordinates without the consent of the Corporation, so large a salary as Rs. 300 to Rs. 100) being brought forward, a compromise was effected and the figure left at Rs. 200. An amendment of the Hon. the Advocate-General, requiring that when the Commissioner might be desired to carry out work on the requisition of the Government he should receive instructions through the Corporation, was after discussion withdrawn. On the proposition of the Hon. K. T. Telang an amendment was adopted, altering various dates in relation to the preparation of the Budget, the time allowed between the consideration of the estimates and the levying of the taxes being extended from the 1st November to the 31st January. An amendment of the Hon. the Advocate-General to empower the Corporation to send back "any item" in the Budget for re-consideration was defeated on a division. The Hon. Mr. West's amendment to fix the maximum remuneration of the auditors at Rs. 10,000 per year was accepted and Government was given power to appoint an auditor at any time it may be desirable for the purpose of making a special audit and report on the accounts. With respect to the rating of Government buildings it was decided that they should be subject to an abatement of 2-10 and the Port Trust property of 1-10. The subject of the production of documents by the Commissioner was next discussed, and an amendment drawn up by the Hon. R. West was agreed to. It provided for the appointment of a secret committee of three members to decide as to the advisability of production in case of the Commissioner's persistent refusal. After being engaged for some time in the discussion of the amendment (of the Hon. P. M. Mehta, with the object of transferring executive power in respect of the Municipal drains from the Commissioner to the Corporation) which met with strong opposition from the Hon. Mr. Naylor, the Council adjourned till Saturday.

SIR FRANK SOUTER has given notice of a motion proposing Mr. R. M. Sayani chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in succession to Sir Henry Morland, on the expiration of his term of office in April next. The proposition is seconded by Dr. Blaney.

WE are asked to say that in consequence of the mourning service for the late Emperor of Germany there will be no mission service in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

THE following General Order has been issued by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—"Army Head-Quarters will be established at Mahableshwar, on the 23rd instant. References of an *emergent* nature *only* are to be addressed to Mahableshwar. All other correspondence should be forwarded to Poona as usual."

MR. CORDERY paid his farewell visit to the Nizam on Saturday. The new Resident, Mr. Howell, arrived at Hyderabad on Tuesday.

IN noticing the appointment of Mr. Furdoonji Jamsetji to act as Inspector-General of Revenue and Settlement Commissioner in Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. Dunlope, the *Statesman* says:—"Mr. Furdoonji has been favourably known to us for many years, and we doubt if any wiser appointment could have been made. Ten years ago, he was administering during the famine, important districts in the Nizam's territory bordering upon our own Deccan collectorates, and while the latter were being decimated by the calamity, Mr. Furdoonji managed to carry the Nizam's people through the crisis with such success as to attract, if we remember rightly, or were rightly informed, the notice of the Government of India itself."

IN the North-West Provinces two Mahomedans had some religious differences, which they took into the Munsiff's Court at Allahabad. The trial was still proceeding, when the defendant petitioned the High Court to remove the case to another tribunal, alleging an undue bias on the part of the Munsiff in the plaintiff's favour. The Munsiff was summoned to appear before the High Court, but not called upon for any explanation, Mr. Justice Straight being of opinion that there was no shadow of justification for the serious charge which had been preferred. The application was then refused with costs, and the learned Judge declaring that but for the expression of regret which Mr. Ross, who appeared for the petitioner, had judiciously offered on behalf of his client—an expression which was accepted as an apology both to the Munsiff and the Court—he would have directed very serious steps to be taken against the petitioner.

COLONEL FILGATE, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, will retire from the service in April. He will leave Calcutta about the 23rd, and visit Madras and Bombay, after which he proceeds to Quetta by the Rajpootana system, and thence to Simla, where he will make over charge to his successor—probably Major Beghie, who has previously officiated in the appointment.

MAJOR BOUGHEY, R.E., Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has returned from furlough, and will take over charge from Major Sargeaunt during the week. It is probable that the latter officer will be appointed to the charge of the Sind-Punjab section of the North-Western system.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Darjeeling, in regard to the state of affairs on the Sikkim frontier, says that as the Tibetans have been given up to the 15th instant to withdraw, the movements of the Field Force at Pedong are entirely dependent on the state of affairs upon this day. "Concentration just within our frontier," says the correspondent, "seems to have been carried out satisfactorily, and the Sikkim border can be crossed easily from our present position. The wing of the 32nd Pioneers on the Rilli river have worked hard upon the bridge which will materially simplify transport arrangements. A strong detachment probably will be left to guard this bridge, as if the Tibetans should really mean business, they may try a diversion into Sikkim by one or more routes. The idea which seems to obtain generally is that the Tibetans will make a show of resistance if a direct attack is directed against Lingtu fort, but will not stay a day if they find their position being turned." The same correspondent adds that he has learned nothing further as to the reported presence of officials at Lingtu itself, or whether the effect of the recall by China of her representatives at Lhassa have yet declared itself. The Dalai Lama has to count with a certain fanatical and unruly section among the younger monks; but he must now see that China is ranged against him in the present affair, and this alone should cause him to assume a conciliatory attitude.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India arrived on Friday at Shahjahanp

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. John Slagg, Member for Burnley, drew attention to the Frontier policy of the Government of India which, he declared, was already producing grave financial difficulties leading to increased taxation and the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the great and permanent injury of the people. His motion was defeated by 122 against 72, after it had been found necessary to apply the closure.

THE BURMESE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at considerable length in defence of our frontier policy as applied to Burma, which had already shown a noticeable increase in the security of property and the prosperity of the people. The financial position of India was very grave indeed, and required the most careful consideration, and the exercise of the most rigid economy was necessary in his opinion in order to avoid bankruptcy.

Sir John Gorst denied there was any ground for alarm in the increase of the traffic in spirituous liquors.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Sir James Fergusson in reply to a question said, Government had no intention of crossing the Frontier, and denied that any steps taken towards strengthening our line was a menace to any other power.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

T. R. Highnesses Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have proceeded to Berlin.

SEVERE WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MARCH 12.

All the markets are closed here to-day owing to a very heavy snow-storm which seems likely to continue.

Business is quite at a standstill.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE AT MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

At the Diocesan Conference commenced this evening, it is proposed to form a Diocesan Council here similar to that in Bengal and Ceylon; also to establish a central home in Madras for waifs and strays of the Presidency.

Mr. Garstin has left for Europe on six months' leave. He or Mr. H. E. Stokes will probably take the master's place in Council next January.

DEPARTURE FROM MADRAS.

Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, head partner, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., left Madras to-day, thus severing his direct personal connection with the city. It is probable he will enter Parliament.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. company's steamer Assam, with the outward English mails of 2nd March, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here last evening.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

MARCH 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88⅛
4½ per cent. do.	73⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅛
Bar Silver	43⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Per* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

Communication with Suakim still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, March 13.

10 p.m.	75·8

WEDNESDAY, 14.

6 a.m.	75·0
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·5

THE LATE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE following resolution was issued in the Political Department last night:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March, 1888.

Memorandum from the Marine Department, No. 113-M, dated 13th March, 1888—Transferring a letter from the Port Officer of Bombay, who enquires whether the National Flag at the Castle Flag-staff should be lowered half-mast high on account of the death of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and, if so, for how many days the flag should so remain lowered.

RESOLUTION.—The flag should remain lowered until sunset on Friday next, the 16th instant.

2. On that day there will be a special service in the Cathedral at 6-30 p.m., at which the attendance of all officers of the public services is invited. Full dress will be worn. The Ecclesiastical Department should be requested to arrange for seats for the Foreign Consuls, for the officials invited to attend, and for the German community in Bombay. The probable attendance of the last will be intimated in due course.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE Bishop of Llandaff having declined to institute the Rev. R. W. Gosse to the benefice of Goytre, on the ground that he does not understand Welsh, Lord Abergavenny is now taking steps to compel him to do so. But the Bishop says that, if the Court decides against him, he will appeal from one tribunal to another until he upsets the decision, and that, if he cannot upset it in the end, he will resign rather than institute Mr. Gosse.

NOTES FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, FEB. 6.

SOME time ago I chronicled the presentation to the Shah of the magnificent elephant sent by H. E. Lord Dufferin; since then his Majesty has received a number of other presents. The Czar sent his and the Czarina's portraits, painted life-size in oil and splendidly framed. At the presentation by Prince Dolgoruki, the Russian Minister, renewed assurances of friendship between Persia and Russia were made. Then followed a present from the Emperor of Germany, which consisted of about forty beautifully bound volumes of Frederick the Great's correspondence. As most of the correspondence is in French his Majesty is well able to read it, and does so with great interest. After the German present came one from the United States of America. They sent about a cart-load of albums containing a great number of excellent photographs, illustrating North-American scenery and types. The photographs of Indian chiefs are specially fine. Finally, France came down with a handsome present,—three porcelain vases from Sevres. One of the vases is over five feet high and is a splendid work of art; connoisseurs say that its price cannot have been less than £2,000. Needless to say that the Shah was very much pleased with the presents. Austria, too, made a present to Persia. The present was a very substantial one, no less than eight subjects. But thereby hangs a tale. Some years ago an Austrian Baron of high degree—ghastly paintings of his ancestors in armour and war-paint covered the walls of his hall—Chamberlain of the Austrian Emperor and Major of Infantry, entered Persian service as military instructor. His family—wife, sons, and daughters—joined him soon after. Their expenses were great; their income, including an Austrian pension of about £100, small; they made debts and, finally, the Baron fell ill and wanted to resign his appointment. The Shah with his usual good heart made him a handsome present in cash to assist paying his debts, paid ample travelling expenses, gave him a pension of a third of his pay, and received him in a farewell audience. The family sold their sticks and the Baronial caravan was going to start, when three children, two sons and a daughter, most likely remembering that Antriche is the country where the *militaire n'est pas richie*, and thinking to better their position, bolted off to the head priest, turned Mussulmans, and then took refuge with the son of the Shah, who is Minister for War. The Baron at first claimed his children and, the Austrian Legation supporting his claim, some difficulties might have arisen if the father had not officially given up his Austrian allegiance and become a Persian subject. This put an end to the matter, and Persia gained eight subjects—father, mother, four sons, and two daughters. It is doubtful if the Shah was as pleased with this acquisition as with the others.

The Shah's eldest son, the Zil-i-Sultan, Governor of the south of Persia, is at present at the capital. It ought to be a matter of congratulation to all Englishmen in Persia that the Queen has been pleased to confer upon this Prince the G. C. S. I. The insignia are on their way, and will be presented as soon as they arrive. In connection with this it caused some amusement to see that the Home Government did not even know the correct title of the Prince it had given a decoration to. The Shah being a King, it might be presumed that the son, to whom he had entrusted nearly half his kingdom, and who bears the highest titles in the land, ought to be entitled "Royal Highness," but the London *Gazette* of the 6th December mentioned him as simple "Highness." Some one more at home on the subject pointed out the error, and the *Gazette* of the 20th December corrected, or substituted "Royal Highness."

The Crown-Prince was to have come from Tabriz and visit his august father, but the priests at Tabriz petitioned the Shah about it, said that the Prince's leaving at a time when there was some scarcity of food would be followed by riots, and the Prince was told not to come.

Ayub Khan left Meshed ten days ago, and is well on the road to Teheran. He is, however, not coming to Teheran, but will strike off from the high-road, three stages from the capital, and take the road to Koom, whence he will go southwards. He has about eight hundred followers—men, women, and children,—with him, including this batch, there will have been sent from Persia altogether above 1,500 Afghans at a cost of a little over Rs. 1,80,000, which is remarkably cheap. As every one of Ayub's followers tried to make the best bargain for himself, to the extent even of getting a new turban or a pair of boots out of the Government, it took a long time to get them all off. The women, too, caused some bother, and the question, as to what stuff their palankin covers were to be made of, became quite a weighty matter. Ayub, who will, as I said, not come to Teheran at all, and who left Meshed only ten days ago, was announced by the *Times*, correspondent at Calcutta, on the 4th December last, to have been then at Teheran. This correspondent also telegraphed to London on the 11th December that Colonel LeMessurier had arrived at Bokhara, when that gallant Colonel was actually at Bombay, and had already had a conversation with the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Ayub and his people will, I hear, be quartered at Rawal Pindi. The Indian papers last year frequently spoke of Mr. Notovitch, the *Novoye Vremya's* correspondent, who was then in India, and that gentleman's arrival, his doings, and his departure were telegraphed even to London. Mr. Notovitch visited Teheran about two years ago. The Russian Legation received him well and introduced him everywhere, the then Russian Minister, M. Melnikoff, even taking him to a reception of the Corps Diplomatique by the Shah on the Persian New Year's Day. Other members of the Corps Diplomatique, however, protested, and Mr. Notovitch had to retire. But the Russian Minister carried the day by obtaining next day a private audience, at which he presented his protege. A revulsion of feeling then seems to have set in, and Notovitch suddenly left the country accompanied by a legation sowar. All I know of him is that he was decorated for bravery in the field before Plevna, that he plays the concertina remarkably well, and that he possesses a considerable quantity of bounce. His having been a Cossack officer or aide-de-camp to Skobeleff is denied by Russian officers here, who were with Skobeleff. Others even doubt, perhaps unjustly, his having had any connection with the *Novoye Vremya* after his departure from Persia in 1886. He was lately at Bushire, calling himself Captain Notovitch.

Since writing my letter of the 1st inst. I have made enquiries regarding this year's harvest prospects, and I find that there is no cause of anxiety. Only the Teheran district has had little rain and snow; other districts have no need to complain. Prices of food are normal.

A few days ago two thousand suits of clothes were distributed among the poor of Teheran by order of the Shah, a great help to the poor during the cold season.

The following is from the *Gazette* of the 31st ult.:—"At Fin, near Kashan, the wife of a man, named Ali, has given birth to a child, which is a most wonderful creature. The child has on its head two snouts, like trunks of an elephant; one of its eye sockets is empty, out of the other protrudes an eyeball; its nose has only one nostril, and is situated on the forehead; its mouth also is a hole, but with neither lips nor teeth; there is no chin; out of the mouth comes a sound resembling the chirp of a sparrow; all the child's members are like those of a beast." Why has Barnum no agent here?

A LECTURE recently delivered at Berlin on the progress of the Russians in Central Asia contains much that is interesting and not a little that is instructive. Particularly noteworthy is the fact, as mentioned by the lecturer, Dr. Wiedemann, that the railway constructed in so much haste by General Annenkoff was generally known as "the war railway;" though since its extension along the Oxus, and in the absence of war, it has been used for commercial purposes. About the time when the Penjdeh difficulty was on hand, General Annenkoff made the soldiers work at the railway night and day. At night the electric light was used, and, to keep up the spirits of the men, the regimental bands played. The lecturer's attempt to show that Russia had important commercial interests in Central Asia was unsuccessful; for according to his own figures, the imports are even now of the value only of 12 million roubles, while the exports do not rise above 10 million roubles. The Russians boast, however, that they keep out English goods from Central Asia, which with their prohibitory tariff ought, indeed, to be no difficult matter.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE fourth of the series was delivered on Monday afternoon at the Convocation Hall by the Rev. J. Douglas Lord, on "The Semitic Noun." The following is an abstract:—The subject selected for to-day's lecture is the Semitic noun, a part of speech which includes in this group more than the equivalents do in others, namely, the noun proper, the pronoun, the adjective, and to some extent the adverb. The same word, as has been said in a former lecture, is often substantive and verb, the two being differentiated only by the applications of the pronominal suffixes. The rest are made up of verbal derivatives of secondary origin. An adjective may exist in either of these two forms, and its attributive power is determined by its position and syntax rather than by its form. For instance, the words a "golden wedge" may be expressed by the placing of two words side by side as "a wedge, gold," by placing one under government of the other in the "construct" form as "a wedge of gold." When adverbs they are generally in the accusative case. The system by which Arabic grammarians, followed by others, represent the forms according to so many variations of the word "Fa'ala" is best seen in the 44 possible formations derived from strong roots, to say nothing of the numerous others—and the active, passive, and other senses of nouns are unalterably tied down to these rules, as "Malikun" (Urdoo Malik) is the noun of active agency and means "a ruler." "Mulkun," on the other hand, is a passive, signifying the country ruled. The case endings, three in number, short a, i, u, are seen most plainly in Arabic and Assyrian. Philology shews that they were once the property of all the Semitic languages. The accusative is found in Ethiopic, and traces also in Sabean. Aramean alone has no certain remains, though it might seem possible that the constructs of such words as "Avoo," father, might be the old nominative. The history of the definite state is generally considered to be different, though it has been suggested, however, that it may be traceable to the nominative also, from which it has then been attenuated to "a." The skeleton writing of Hebrew as shewn would not have preserved the case endings had they existed, they being vowels. But they are otherwise traceable, specially in poetic and early writings. "Chaytho-Erets", beast of the earth; "M'thu-sa-el", the man of God; and "P'nuel," the face of God, shew it, the last two becoming fixed by their position in the middle of a proper name. For instances of the genitive were mentioned "Pni-el," the face of God, "Malkhitsedek," king of righteousness, and "Chasi-Baal," favour of Baal. It is also found separately as "B'ni-athno," his ass's colt; and in a few compound prepositions. The accusative, which is most common, is recognized in "He," locative, with a signification of motion towards, as "Haharah," to the mountain; and of the place where, as "Babelah," at Babylon; also we see it in the adverb which, as noticed, is frequently an accusative. In Arabic the Nunation in the nominative or Tenwin in the other cases is added. Mimation is the corresponding form found in Hebrew, and we have instances in "Chinnam," gratis, from "Chen," free, and in "Yomam," by day, the adverbial form of "Yom." Mimation as opposed to Nunation is found in Sabean, and if we are right, as we probably are, in assuming the hypothetical figure of Assyrian in these cases to be "n," and not "r," it is seen again in the oldest form of the terminations Um, Am, Im. In the Babylonian dialect it remained until the end, but it decayed in later Assyrian, while in Hebrew it would appear to have become Ah, and then to have been dropped. These case endings are now used in Bedawin Arabic alone. At the earliest stage their regular had been converted into indiscriminate use. Mimation is older than Nunation. Sayce even traces the history of these case endings back to a time when the objective "à" alone existed and before the "u" and "i" had been developed out of it. In the singular number the masculine represents the root or the verbal derivative in its simple form. In the feminine the full form is seen in Arabic "Jannatun," "Jannatin," "Junnatan," a garden. Assyrian "Sarratu," a green, is the same without the Nunation; "Atu" is weakened into "Itu," and "Utu" is used for abstracts. From the Phœnician "Ath," the case endings have been dropped. In Hebrew it became "Ah," and in Aramean with an aleph, but the same form "Ath" is found in both of the last again in the construct form. In ancient Arabic it became "Ah" in pause, and in modern the "Ath" is pronounced in all cases as though written "Ah." The other feminine forms in Hebrew "Ith" and "Uth" suggest a connection with the Assyrian "Itu" and "Utu." The full use of the dual is only found in Arabic, from the modern form of which even others almost disappeared. In Hebrew, Aramean and Assyrian it occurs only in relation to couples, as legs, eyes, and in Syriac only in three words. In Ethiopic instances are also rare. It is enough to show that it was plainly a part of the earliest Semitic tongue. Arabic exemplifies the oldest form in the masculine noun "Kitabani", and genitive and accusative "Kitabaini," two books, and in the feminine "Ummatani" and "Ummataini," two mothers. Hebrew and Aramean alike omit the last vowel and are found only in the form of the inflected cases, with this difference, that Hebrew as usual has m and Aramean, like Arabic, "n," as "Raglaim" and "Raglain." As rare forms the terminations "Am" in Hebrew and Aramean "An" are found also, but Assyrian, which suffered most from decay, retains long "a" only. In the plural Hebrew, Phœnician, and Assyrian, in the termination "Im," continue the preference for "m," Aramean replaces this letter by "n" as usual, and Ethiopic has contracted the form to "An." Arabic again points out the oldest form, though in it "m" has given place to "n," its forms being "Ina" in the nominative and "Ina" in the oblique cases, from which last comes the ordinary form of the other languages just mentioned. The most decayed form of all is Assyrian "i," seen in "Sarri," yet from this language we learn most of the history of the word, which has passed through the form "Sarrim" from "Sarranu" and was first "Sarramu," which was originally both masculine and feminine. The other Assyrian plural is "Utu," the similarity of which to the feminine points to an origin from that source. The difference between the form of the feminine plural and singular is the lengthening of the vowel in the plural "Atun" and "Atin." The Aramean plural "An" alone shows divergence, but the real form is present again in the construct. Assyrian as well as "Ath" or "Athu" has "Itu" and "Utu," Ethiopic is likewise "Ath," Phœnician "Uth," and Hebrew "Oth" with long "o" springing from long "a". We need not delay over the broken plurals of the southern division, which from being originally singular collectives in the feminine gender came to be used as plurals. We may now philologically account for the "construct state" already mentioned as a peculiar feature of the Semitic group. The throwing forward of the accent and the quick enunciation of the first of two words would naturally tend to shorten it. Arabic alone has withstood the tendency. It has not, however, the Nunation, and most likely never did have in this state, the word being already definite. Assyrian has simply dropped the case endings, but, like Arabic, it adds the genetive termination to the second word, as Arabic "Kitabu'llahi," the book of God; and Assyrian "Zicir Sumi," "memory of the name." In some cases in the kindred languages, when the construct is the same as the absolute form, *i. e.* Hebrew and Aramean singular and feminine plurals—they, like Assyrian, lose only the case ending, as Sepher, Qodesh and Artzoth. In other cases it is otherwise, as in d'var elohim, the "word of God." As already mentioned Hebrew feminines in "he" and Aramean in "olaph" have retained the purer form, in the construct Ath. The greatest decay is noticed in the masculine plurals of Hebrew and Aramean, in which Men and Non have been dropped and long "i" changed into long "o" as Hebrew Qodshe for Qodashim, and Aramean Qadshe for Qodshin. We next come to the pronoun, a most important part of speech philologically, as containing some of the most original forms of language. They are marked by close similarity throughout the group and partial absence of the trilateral shape, to which standard they are not reducible. The affix forms are the smallest and most original, and not, as once supposed, contractions of the longer and separate forms, in which the first part represents the demonstrative base and the second the really pronominal part or germ. These germs, made up of a single consonant with the three primitive vowel sounds, are ha, hi, hu; am, im; al, il, ul; ay, iy; ka, ki, ku; ta, ti, tu; da, di, du; ma, mi; and na, ni, nu. And to these can be reduced the bases of all pronouns. The form ha, hi, hu was once sa, si, su. And the z sound of Hebrew and Ethiopic is an instance of phonetic decay from da, di, du. These demonstrative forms by use became assigned to certain definite uses, thus "an" and "ya" were appropriated to the first person; "ta" and "ka" to the second; "sa" and later "ha" to the third; "sa" absolving relative; "al" and "da" remained strictly demonstrative, and "ai" and "ma" interrogative. To begin with that of the first person. Hebrew has a longer and more emphatic form, Anokhi, and a shorter Ani. The consonantal power of Phœnician and the Moabite stone are the same, and had the vowels been written they may also have been found to agree. Anekh, however, seems to have been the pronunciation of North African Phœnician. The termination Khi is found in this person, though purer in the Ethiopian affix Katalku, but it is most plainly seen in the pure Assyrian form Anaku, in which the oldest short vowel "a" is also apparent. Egyptian Ank and Coptic Anok may be compared. The shorter form Ani is the most common in the other dialects, and we may conclude therefore that the longer grew out of it by the addition of the termination "ku." Thus we have Arabic and Ethiopic Ana, both pronounced short, though Arabic is written long in the last syllable. The Aramean types as seen in so-called Chaldean, Syriac, Samaritan and Mandæan, are written as the final aleph like the Arabic, and are pronounced long. Chaldee is also written with "he". Now Assyrian furnishes us with the clue to the history of this termination, and we discover that they represent the most ancient syllable "ya". In Hebrew it has changed into "i" from the form as-ya, making "ani," while in Arabic and Aramean the "y" has been dropped leaving an(y)a. All have thus the common basis "an"—the simple demonstrative denoting "direction". Though this short form is never found in Assyrian, that language has "yati," a form peculiar to itself, which is perhaps attenuated from the nominative "yatu." In the plural of this person we have the fullest forms in Hebrew Anachnu and Aramean Anachna, which seem to be of equal antiquity, the one having retained the form of the nominative "a," in common use; the other, the accusative, "a". These, though written long, were once probably short, like the final syllable of the Arabic Nahnu. The final vowel in Assyrian is "i," being as usual from "u" or "a". Arabic and Ethiopic drop the initial short aleph like the shorter form in Hebrew. A still shorter form is found in Syriac Ch'nan, which Samaritan in its weakening of the guttural has brought to "anan"; the somewhat similar Hebrew Anu is only found in late writings and may be traced to an Aramean source. Of the second person masculine Arabic and Ethiopic exhibit the oldest form "Anta." Aramaic lengthened the last syllable. Here, as in the first person, we have the demonstrative base "An" and the pronominal portion "Ta." Hebrew and "Assyria" omit the nasal qut compensate for its loss by doubling the "t." Hebrew and Aramean have further contracted forms. All, except the first person, have special forms for both genders. The characteristic of the feminine is short "i" in Arabic Anti, which has again become long in Aramean. The final Shva in Hebrew Att represents the short "i," which is sometimes written long, Mandæan has "Anath" and Neosyriac "Anti." Assyrian has a peculiar form; masculine Cata and feminine Cata. Throughout the nominative termination "u" express the masculin and the oblique "a" the feminine, but in most cases the "a" has become weakened to "i". The germ Ca, which occurs in Assyrian only in the separate pronoun, is the usual form in the suffixes, and in Ethiopic even in the verb. According to known philological laws "k" and "t" readily interchange, but it would appear that both Ta and Ka existed from the first as expressive of the second person, and were later appropriated on to the separate and the other to the suffix form. In the second person plural the poetical form of Arabic "Antumu" is the oldest. Ordinarily that language omits the final vowel, but Ethiopic Antemu retains it; besides these Hebrew has alone kept on pure, though it has otherwise become even more attenuated to Attem. Assyrian Attunu and Syriac Attun, though taking "N," have retained the pure vowel sound. Perhaps the original form of the feminine was the same as the masculine, but when the "n" changed to "N" the weaker would have been appropriated to the feminine as the Arabic Antuna. The Assyrian has not been found, but was perhaps Attina, in which case it would be nearly similiar to Hebrew Atten and Attenah, and Aramean Anten and Atten. When once the "m" sound had degenerated into "n" as in Aramean, the feminine was distinguished by further attenuation. The oldest form of the third person is Assyrian Su and Si with long vowels, equally short as Suu and Sii, forms which remind us of Arabic Huwa and Hiwa. To a source similar to this may be traced the silent aleph in HebrewHu and Hi. Simply Hu without aleph occurs in Aramean and some inscriptions, and How as a diphthong in Syriac, of which the feminine is Hoi with a diphthong also. The form Ha with aleph of common gender occurs only in Aramaic, as also iyhu, inhu, inha, in the masculine and iyhi, iyha, in the feminine, which are traceable to the base "in," plus the affix of the third person hu, hi, ha. Ethiopic nominative masculine Weetu and accusative Weeta, and the feminine Yeety and Yeeta are farther deviations, in which the "h" has been dropped and the semi-consonants "u" and "i" have become We and Ye, while it appends another termination tu, ti, ta, one which is used in much the same way in the Assyrian plural Sunutu and Sunuti. In the plural of this person, while Assyrian preserves the oldest form of the initial sibilants in Suno, Arabic more nearly represents the original word in retaining the M in Humu, the oldest form of Hum. Hebrew Hem Hemah, and Hen Henah, are considered attenuated, and while Aramean has the more ancient forms Himmo and Himmon, it has others more common, corresponding to the longer form just described in the singular. Assyrian has Sun, Sunutu, Sunati and Sunut in the masculine and Sina, Sin, and Sinati in the feminine, and, lastly, Ethiopic masculine Weetomu and feminine Weeton, which present a similar dental and add "m" and "n" to the vowel of Assyrian, and in one case a final "u" as well. The alternate forms Emuntu and Emantu are not found elsewhere. In the pronominal suffixes the following are probably not far from the original forms, in the first person singular Ya for nouns and Ni for verbs, second masculine Kha, and feminine Khi; in the third Hu and Ha. In the first plural we have short Na; in the second Khumu and Khuna, and the third Humu and Huna. The dual was Huma, and in the third Kuma in the second person. It was then shewn in detail to what extent and by what steps the cognate languages had departed from this standard. It was also shewn that the so-called junction vowels, which are frequently looked upon as a part of the suffix as in (A) Hu is in reality a remnant of the last vowel of the governing word, which is here preserved as seen in Hebrew Qtalahu with two Qametz for Qatalahu with three pathaks. The lecturer continued to trace at some length the demonstrative, relative and other pronouns, shewing their relations in the various languages and their most original forms, but we refrain from repeating it here, as from the nature of the subject nothing less than the entire reproduction of it could be of use.

The subject announced for the next lecture was the Semitic verb, one of the deepest interest in Semitic philology.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 2nd Queen's arrived in Allahabad from Calcutta at noon on Saturday and left again the same *en route* to Umballa. The regiment went to Burma shortly after the commencement of hostilities in the Upper Province, and was then something like 900 strong; but what with volunteers for mounted infantry, time-expired men who have left the corps, and about seventy (including two officers) who were killed in action, from accidents, or died from illness, it returns to India with half that number. The remnant, however, look remarkably fit, and just the stamp of officers and men to render the excellent service the regiment has in the course of the annexation and pacification of our latest acquisition.

OFFICERS and Engineers of the Indian Marine, on special duty in England, will, on arrival in England, receive the full pay of their grade *plus* subsistence allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS J. C. AUCHINLECK, H. J. E. Ford, and A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, are the three senior Lieutenant-Colonels entitled to Artillery Command pay at Rs. 300 per mensem under the terms of India Army Circular, dated 23rd January 1888.

A PARTY of the 3rd Madras Infantry has been converted into Mounted Infantry in place of the party of the Somersets hire Light Infantry, proceeded to join their battalion at Belgaum.

THE Government of India consider that in army contracts, as a rule, the lowest tender should be accepted, as otherwise competition would cease, and the supply would practically become a monopoly in the hands of a few men. It rests entirely with officers of a department to see that only supplies of the standard quality are received, and to enforce the penalties if the contractor fails to fulfil his agreement satisfactorily.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE POST OFFICE.

THE scheme of life insurance which was introduced into the Indian Postal Department four years ago grows in favour with the employés, but a system of monthly allowances, like annuities, which was associated with it, has only been taken advantage of by four or five persons. By the former scheme, a life may be assured either by a single payment or by monthly payments, and a monthly allowance is either immediate, on payment of a lump sum, or deferred till after the payment of a number of premiums. During the first three years after the introduction of the scheme, 709 Post Office servants insured their lives for an aggregate of nine lakhs of rupees. The amount paid in premiums was Rs. 68,850, and the claims met by the Post Office amounted to Rs. 13,488. The scheme is designed to suit the humblest classes of employés, for a man may insure his life for fifty rupees, or may secure a monthly allowance of eight annas. It is satisfactory to know that some of the poor people recognize the value of such a provision, for besides a number of inspectors, postmasters, and clerks, there were among the policy-holders at the end of last year, 90 postmen, 20 of the "road establishment," which must mean something very small, whatever it is, and 15 signallers. Bengal takes the lead, the Bengal policy-holders equalling those of Bombay, Madras, and Assam put together.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER ON THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

WE have received from London advanced proofs of a paper which was to be read by Sir W. W. Hunter on the "Religions of India," before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on February 24. Having mentioned that he recently read in a newspaper that the average cost of educating each student in a certain college at Oxford was £6,481, the ingenious statist, overlooking the fact that the income is not applied to educating students but to strengthening the teaching staff of the other colleges or of the University, and to the endowment of research, says:—

THE COST OF CONVERSION.

There is a miscalculation, similar in kind, but fraught with more serious consequences—sometimes heard on English platforms, and reiterated in the Press—which saddens the hearts of thousands of earnest men and women in this country, and which carries discouragement to hundreds of devoted workers in distant lands. When I hear the result of Indian missions estimated by dividing their expenditure among the number of their conversions, and then giving the cost of each new convert at so much a head, the same effect is produced on my mind as by the statement regarding the average expenditure on each of the so-called students at that Oxford college. I declare that no true ratio exists between missionary expenditure or missionary work in India and the number of new conversions. I affirm that calculations based on the assumption of such a ratio are fundamentally unsound. It has been my duty to inquire into the progress of the various religions of India. The inquiry discloses a rapid proportionate increase among the native Christians unknown among the Muhammadan and Hindu population. But it also proves that the increase bears no direct relation to the new conversions from orthodox Hinduism and Islam.

CHRISTIANITY NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH MAHOMEDANISM AND HINDUISM.

Sir William Hunter holds the friends of missionary enterprise in some sense responsible for this misapplication of statistics, and says that experience has shown that the progress of Christianity in India is compatible with the progress of Hinduism and Islam.

For as the Dissenting bodies of Great Britain have in our century won their great successes not by a large absorption of good churchmen, but by their noble labours among the encompassing masses on the outskirts of religious life, so the missionaries in India have chiefly made their converts, not from the well-instructed Muhammadans and Hindus, but among the more backward races, and from the lower castes, who are destitute of a high faith of their own. There have been many conspicuous exceptions to this rule. But the rule has been so general, and the possibility of common progress is so evident, that, a violently aggressive attitude towards the native religions is felt to be unsuitable in India, very much as the old *odium theologicum* between the Established Church and Dissent is felt to be an anachronism in England.

RELIGION AND SOCIETY.

He shows that in India religious organisation plays a part in the social structure which it has long ceased to discharge among the more consolidated nationalities of Europe.

Religious organisation in India does the work of public opinion and of a poor-law; it forms the basis of private benevolence and of mercantile credit; it supplied until lately the sole motive power of public instruction. In such a country, I repeat, a religion must stand or fall by what it does for the well-being of its own people.

FIFTY MILLIONS WITHOUT RELIGION.

Sir W. Hunter says there is a dense and dark mass of fifty millions of human beings in India lying on the outskirts or beyond the pale of orthodox Hinduism and Islam:—

I believe that, within fifty years, these fifty millions will be absorbed into one or other of the higher faiths, and that it rests in no small measure with Christian England whether they are chiefly incorporated into the native religions or into Christianity.

THE MAHOMEDANS IN INDIA.

Passing on to a consideration of the practical aspects of the three religions of India—Mahomedanism, Hinduism, and Christianity—he begins with the Mahomedans:—

Islam represents in British India a compact and coherent mass of forty-five millions, who, in spite of internal divisions, are more closely united than any equally large section of the people by a common religious bond. For this vast aggregate a rate of progress has been claimed which, if well founded, would have an important political and social significance. Any general inferences, however, deduced for the whole of India from the last census are fallacious. For the great Muhammadan provinces lay outside the influence of the famine of 1877. That calamity fell with its full force on the essentially Hindu Presidency of Madras, and on the Hindu districts of Bombay. The British Provinces of the Indian continent beyond the famine area of 1877 were seven in number: the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, which contains nearly one-half of the whole Muhammadans of British India, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Sind, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh. In the first five of these a census was taken in 1872, and another census in 1881, and we can compare the results of those enumerations. In the last two, viz., the Punjab and Oudh, no census was taken in 1872, and the census officers of 1881 declared that in these two Provinces data did not exist for testing the progress of the religious divisions of the people. Taking the same area of enumeration, and avoiding the pitfalls into which persons unfamiliar with the Indian census are apt to stumble, the facts in the five Indian provinces outside the famine of 1877, and for which we possess comparative data—are as follows:—

Proportionate Progress of Muhammadans to General Population, from 1872 to 1881.

	Increase of General Population. Per cent.	Increase of Muhammadans. Per cent.
Lieut.-Governorship of Bengal	10·89	10·96
Lieut.-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces (without Oudh)	6·30	7·16
Sind	9·96	9·93
Assam	19·23	19·17
Central Provinces	25·21	18·55

CONVERSIONS TO MAHOMEDANISM.

There are many motives, apart from conscientious religious conviction, which induce Hindus to embrace the faith of Islam. Mr. T. Stoker, C.S., in a note furnished to Sir W. Hunter on the subject, writes:—

"In this part of India there has been no such thing as a religious conversion from the Hindu to the Mussalman faith. Even a solitary case might be sought for in vain of such a change of religious belief from conscientious conviction. But a certain, though small, amount of conversion is going steadily on. It proceeds from social and economical reasons, and is confined to the lower orders, and, I should judge, occurs oftener among females than males. Hindus who have, for one reason or another, lost caste; women who have fallen into an immoral life; men who have abandoned their family faith for the sake of a woman of the other creed—these, and such as these, release themselves from the restraints and inconveniences of caste rules by adopting Islam. In such conversions religious feeling has no place. Years of famine are fruitful in such changes. Children or women, whose parents or relatives died or deserted them—persons of all ages, and both sexes, who were forced by distress into acts which destroyed their status—go over to a religion that receives all without distinction."

FALLACIES REGARDING MAHOMEDANISM.

The popular idea of Islam in India is that of a conquering creed which set up powerful dynasties, who in turn converted, more or less by force, the races under their sway. But this theory, it is shown, is refuted by the facts.

Excluding the frontier province of the Punjab—which, but for the religious revival represented by the Sikh confederacy, ought, in the course of historical events, to have become almost as exclusively Muhammadan as Afghanistan—the part of Northern India which is most strongly Muhammadan is the part most remote from the great centres of Muhammadan rule. In the British Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—which at one period or another of its constitution contained the three Muhammadan capitals of Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow, and in which the Muhammadans were pre-eminently the dominant caste—the proportion of Muhammadans to the general population is under 13½ per cent. In the British Lieutenant-Governorship of Lower Bengal, far remote from the three Muhammadan capitals, the proportion in 1881 was 31 per cent. In Delhi district, including the metropolis of the Moguls, the Muhammadans do not form a fourth of the population; in Agra district, including the Muhammadan capital of Agra, they barely exceed one-tenth. But in Rajshahi district, bordering on the remote Gangotic Delta, the Muhammadans exceed three-fourths of the whole population; and in Maimansingh district, on the furthest limits of Lower Bengal, they amount to two-thirds. Indeed, throughout the seven most eastern and most distant districts of Lower Bengal, the Muhammadans form close on 8,000,000 of the 12,000,000 inhabitants, or practically two-thirds of the whole population.

WHY MAHOMEDANISM PROGRESSED.

The explanation is, that in Northern India Islam found itself hemmed in by strongly organised forms of Hinduism of a high type, on which it could make but slight impression.

Indeed, Hinduism here reacted so powerfully on Islam that the greatest of the Mogul sovereigns, Akbar, formally renounced the creed of the Prophet, and promulgated a new religion for the empire, constructed out of the rival faiths. But the Muhammadan adventurers and missionaries who penetrated into the swamps and jungles of Lower Bengal found there a population of low-castes, very different from the compact Hindu communities of Northern India. Compulsory conversion are occasionally recorded. But it was not to force that Islam owed its permanent success in Lower Bengal.

The proselytes carried, however, their old superstitions into their new faith, and although maulvis of piety and learning calmly carried on the routine of their faith, the Mahomedan masses in large parts of Lower Bengal relapsed into something little better than a mongrel breed of circumcised Hindus. During the present century, however, there has been a re-awakening of the old Puritan spirit of Islam, which has widened the gulf between the Bengali Mussulmans and the Hindoos.

Apart from temporary disturbing influences, such as the political preaching of Wahabi missionaries, the answer which Islam gives to the modern problems of India differs widely in different provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were the Muhammadans were for centuries the dominant class, they have vigorously

by 1681 they had increased to 575, or twenty-sevenfold. The number of native lay preachers had risen during the thirty years from 493 to the vast total of 2,856. These figures are compiled from returns carefully collected from every missionary station in India and Burmah. But the official census, notwithstanding its obscurities of classification, and the disturbing effects of the famine of 1877 attests the marvellous increase of the Christian population. So far as any inference for British India can be deduced, the normal rate of increase among the general population was 8 per cent., while the actual rate of the Christian population was over 30 per cent. But taking the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal as the greatest province outside the famine area of 1877, and for whose population, amounting to one-third of the whole of British India, really comparable statistics exist, the census results are clear. The general population increased in the nine years preceding 1881, at the rate of 10·89 per cent., the Muhammadans at the rate of 10·96 per cent., the Hindus at some unknown rate below 13·64 per cent., the Christians of all races at the rate of 40·71 per cent., and the native Christians at the rate of 64·07 per cent.

THE STATUS OF WOMAN.

Sir W. Hunter concludes by showing that Christian modes of thought are profoundly influencing Indian opinion in regard to the status of woman.

For long the missionaries may be said to have made female education their own; and ever since the Indian Government accepted this duty the number of girls in missionary schools has multiplied five-fold. The one profession in India which is not overcrowded is that of the schoolmistress; and if Christian native women can win the confidence of the non-Christian community, they will in time find well-paid employment. In this great task of raising the position of Christian womanhood in India, it is impossible to overrate the work done by the wives of missionaries' and by devoted ladies from England and America. The hall table at which the three Serampur missionaries held their deliberations is kept sacred as when they sat round it. Two of their chairs stand at either side, the third chair at the foot. But at the head of the table is the chair of honour, in which Mrs. Marshman presided over their conferences—the first of many great-hearted Englishwomen who have given their lives and their substance to India.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, the following among other matters were heard:—

RE EBRAHIM TYEB.—The insolvent, a fruit-seller, appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on the ground of concealment of books and of insolvent's making in the Small Causes Court a vexatious defence to a suit brought by the opposing creditor. Insolvent stated that a quantity of his fruits, of the value of about Rs. 300, was burnt in the recent fire in the Crawford Market. Mr. Budroodin remarked that the insolvent had sustained no loss by the fire, and this was ascertained by enquiry of the Municipal Commissioner. The application for an interim order was refused.

RE PRANLAL ANANDRAM.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order granted to his client in December last. Insolvent was at present trying to settle with his creditors, and he wanted to defend a suit pending against him in Mr. Justice Scott's court, in which he had a good defence. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE BHANSINGJEE RATANJEE.—The insolvent applied in person for an interim order, which Mr. Mankar opposed on behalf of a creditor. The learned counsel's client had deposited a sum of money with the insolvent, who misappropriated it; and when a suit was brought against him to recover it in the Small Causes Court, made a vexatious defence, which failed. The application was refused.

RE VARMA SUJA MANEKAREE.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. A similar application made on the last occasion was opposed by Mr. Mankar on the ground of a vexatious defence by the insolvent in the Small Causes Court, and of his having concealed a book of counterfoils of rent bills. The insolvent was in jail when the application was last made; and the person, who acted for him, attached no importance to the book of counterfoils, which was therefore not deposited with the Official Assignee. As to a vexatious defence, the learned counsel produced the notes of the judge, who tried the case in the Small Causes Court, to show that the insolvent was not present at the hearing, and made no vexatious defence whatever. Mr. Mankar opposed the present application; and after some discussion, it was refused, his lordship remarking that no new grounds had been shown for granting it.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

FULL particulars are to hand respecting terrible tornado which occurred in Illinois on Sunday afternoon, February 19. Two-third of Mount Vernon, a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, were literally swept out of existence within a few minutes. It had been thundering and raining for some time. Suddenly a low rumbling noise was heard, and a black dense cloud that seemed to touch the earth swept over the town, and it became very dark. As soon as the cloud passed the sky brightened, and the survivors realized the shock and loss they had sustained. Hundreds of houses were blown down, and many people were crushed in the ruins.

A FIRE BROKE OUT

immediately among the ruins, and raged with great fury, adding horror to the situation. Cries and groans were heard in all directions. Two churches lay a mass of ruins. The public school building and the hotel were also gone, and of a long row of business houses on one side of the square not one was left standing. The town looked indeed as if it had been visited by a violent earthquake. The survivors had to leave the injured and dying in order to fight the flames, which were only subdued after a stubborn contest of several hours. Forty-one persons are known to be killed, and many others injured.

THE SCENE AT MIDNIGHT

was peculiarly distressing. Through the great heaps of ruins men, women, and boys were struggling in their efforts to reach those imprisoned beneath the timbers and bricks. Cries came from every pile of debris. In some streets, where great clouds swept with resistless force, the dead lay in the warm rain, which mingled with their blood. Above the scene of desolation the sky was red from the conflagration, and the wind, which was blowing strongly, was laden with the blazing brands. Such a picture appalled the stoutest heart. Many of the survivors thought of nothing but themselves. With the flames roaring behind and upon all sides of them.

THEY FLED IN UNCONTROLLABLE TERROR

over the bodies, dead and injured, and the mass of ruins which pinned them to the earth. For hours it looked as though the victims would be burned where they lay. As the night wore on the survivors became braver and plunged into the ruins, where many hapless creatures lay groaning and praying. Torches, lanterns, and lamps flickered over the desolate tract as far as the eye could reach. There was no means of identifying many of the dead and wounded, all were so horribly crushed. In some places blocks of houses were blown down as though they had been made of cards. It was in this district that the most distressing scenes were witnessed. Whole families were buried under their roofs without warning.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FAR-AWAY KHARTOUM.

A MESSENGER who was sent some months back to carry letters to Slaten Bey and Lupton Bey, prisoners at Omdurman, has returned to Cairo. He found Slaten occupying a position of the greatest power and influence with Abdullah Taish, the rebel leader, to whose dignity it is rumoured he aspires in case of Abdullah's death. Lupton, on the contrary, is closely watched, and, fearing the consequences of Slaten's jealousy, refused to accept his letters till Slaten had accepted those addressed to him. Slaten, it is added, treated the messenger roughly, refused absolutely to accept any communications, and told the man to take back this message to the English:—That it was better not to waste money in attempting to rescue him, for nothing would induce him to exchange his present position for anything likely to be given him in Cairo, where he might figure as a nine days' wonder, and then be forgotton. He also told the messenger he would hang him if he remained longer. After suffering three months' imprisonment, the man left Omdurman and returned to Cairo, having been robbed of everything he possessed on the way. He has, however, brought a considerable amount of secret information relative to the fall of Khartoum, and other matters regarding which the great reticence is observed by the authorities.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither is it necessary to extol the virtues of ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose, and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar, laden and with seventy five deck passengers.

THE s.s. Maude, Captain J. C. Claxton, sailed from port yesterday for the Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s.s. Cheniston, 1,303 tons, Captain W. J. Sheldrake, arrived in Bombay the evening before last, laden with a cargo of timber from Moulmein.

THE ship Scottish Dale, from Cardiff. Captain W Maggee, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of 3,227 tons of coals for the B. B. & C. I. R. Co. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Haji Casam steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, arrived in port, yesterday morning, from Jedda (Feb. 19) with 255 pilgrims on deck. The Sumatra which arrived via Aden met with light variable winds and fine weather with smooth seas.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. Steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Port Louis (February 27), laden and with the following passengers:—Mrs. Raffin and two children, and 29 deck.

THE B. I. steamer Palitana, 1,956 tons, Captain M. England, arrived in port yesterday morning, from Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. Thomson, Engfield, Macdonald, MacColl, and Simmons; and three deck.

THE B. I. s.s. Secandera, Captain W. E. C. Russel, arrived in port, on Tuesday evening last, from Calcutta via Colombo and Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following cabin and 4 deck, passengers, on board:—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Sandbury, from Colombo; Mrs. Saunders and three children and Mrs. Sandland, from Calicut; and Captain and Miss Hutchins, from Cannanore. The Secandera reports that after she had left Negapatam, it was found that one of her deck passengers was losing. The matter has since been reported to the police. She experienced fine weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

14TH MARCH, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
PRINCE'S DOCK.				
S.S. Pekin	2125	P. Harris	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Hajeen	1842	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Murton Hall	2644	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Mackenzie	1927	S. Beer	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Henzada	1300	J. Avern	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Barcelona	1217	Cumming	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Hay Green	1208	D. Blacklaw	L	Hill & Grenan.
,, Eden Hall	2353	T. H. S. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Panama	1135	A. Steel	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dunedin	1418	J. P. Cummings	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Rialto	1798	F. Kerry	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
,, City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	Off side.	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Inishoven-head	1987	T. McCalmont		M. Mackenzie & Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.				
,, St. Regules	2031	Henry	...	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Sacrabosca	1976	H. Gibb	...	Captain.
,, Gem	1361	Nicholl	..	Beyts Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
13	Cheniston (s)	Sheldrake	Moulmein, March 3.
14	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Port Louis, Feb. 27.
	Palitana (s)	England	Calcutta, Feb. 22.
	Sumatra (s)	Breeze	Jeddah, Feb. 19.
	Scottish Dale	Maggee	Cardiff.
	H. M. S. Osprey	Gissing	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Maude (s)	Claxton	Elephant Point.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Kewley	Marseilles.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer King Arthur, for Mauritius.
,, City of Canterbury, for London & Marseilles.
,, Pekin, for London, &c.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, for Quilon.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
,, Fasnet, Darley, for Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
9 Narenta s ..... Bottorin ..... Bombay, Feb. 27.
India s ..... Day ..... London, Feb. 2.
10 Electrician s ..... Reynolds ..... Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Canara s ..... Simpson ..... Bombay, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURES.

March 9.—Steamers Ethiopia, Euphrates and Nepaul.
March 10.—Steamers Maharani, Japan and Tanais.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

McSwiney, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd H C Cavalry, on leave, from Bolaram.
Stafford, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England, from Quetta.
Stevens, Colonel, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Hutchins, Captain, Madras, Comt Dept, on sick leave, from Cannanore.
Rainsford, Captain Bengal, Worcestor Regt, on duty, from Quetta.

MARCH 14.

Peake, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Meerut.
Brunker, Captain, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Meerut.
Sargent, Lt, Bengal, Devon Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Murray, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on sick leave, to England, from Meerut.
Hatch, Lt, Bengal, 1st Goorkas, on leave, from Dharamsala.
Roberts, Dy Surgn Genl, Bengal Med Staff, on leave, from Allahabad.
Holbrooke, Lt, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Vincent, Lt, Bombay, P. W. O. Grenadiers, from leave, from Ahmedabad.
Borton, Capt, and Adjt, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Sitapur.
Cooke, Major, Punjaub, E. Lanc Regt, on leave, from Ferozpore.
Robertson, Lt, Punjab, Northumberland Fus, on leave, to England, from R. Pindi.
Field, Colonel, Bengal, Royal Warwick Regt, on retirement, from Jubbalpore.
Macmullen, Captain, Bengal, Adjt, Genl Dept, on leave, to Eng, from Allahabad.
Buchanan, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Med Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bailey, Condr, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, on sick leave, from Allahabad.
Rogers, Colonel, Bengal, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on leave, from Kasauli.
Head, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Denapur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

Luckhardt, Colonel, Bombay, Comy-Genl, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 14.

Kavanagh, Inspector, Bombay, Army Ed cl, on duty, to Poona.
Vincent, Lieut, Bombay, P W O Grenadiers, from leave to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 15th March, 1888.

1. SWORD drill for Officers and Staff sergeants at 5-30 this evening, at the Volunteer Club.

2. Proficiency class at 6 p.m., this evening, at the Volunteer Club.

3. The officers commanding companies are requested to forward their inspection leave rolls to head-quarters, on Monday morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

4. Sword drill at the Riding School on mornings of Friday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Uniform to be worn without bandoliers and carbines.

5. Parade in full drill order, at the back of the Marine Lines, at 7 a.m., this morning.

6. The Colaba range will be available for classifing at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 17th instant.

By order.
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, Burma Field Force.—Brigdr-Genl E Faunce, M S C, Qrmr-Genl, Madras, to command a Brigade of the Burma Field Force, with the temporary rank of Brigdr-Genl, 2nd Class, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the appointment, *vice* Brigdr-Genl A T Cox, who returns to India.

Commissariat Department.—Lieut H N Hilliard, B S C, 20th Bengal Infy, to be a Deputy Asst Commy, Genl, 2nd Class, on probation, from 18th Feb 1888.

Medical Department.—The undermentioned Surgeons appointed to the Bengal Establt in G G O No 779 of 1887, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—C C Manifold—2nd Nov 1887, C E Sunder—21st Jan 1888.

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Punjab Cavalry—Jemadar Janmeja Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No 58 of 1886, is confirmed in that rank from the 26th February 1886.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut A C Hickley, West Riding Regt. Lieut H J M Macandrew, Lincolnshire Regt. Second Lieut R E Chaplin, Leicestershire Regt, Second Lieut F Shakespear, Manchester Regt. Second Lieut T S Marquis, South Wales Borderers. Second Lieut A G DeV Chichester, Manchester Regt.

Madras Staff Corps.—Second Lieut C L Peacocke, Royal Artillery, Second Lieut E E Beddek, Northamptonshire Regt, Second Lieut F W Lethbridge, East Kent Regt, Second Lieut G R deH Smith, North Lancashire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut W H Errington, South Staffordshire Regt. Lieut C G Cook, Royal Artillery. Second Lieut C D Lester, North Lancashire Regt. Lieut Cecil Pender Griffiths Griffin, Worcestershire Regt, offg Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavy, having, completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the B S C, from the 14th July, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Col A S Roberts, General List, Infantry, Depy Commr, 2nd grade, Punjab, (p a) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieut H L C H Stafford, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mily W Dept, (u p a) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Surg-Maj G C Hall, Supdt, Central Jail, Allahabad, (p a) for 182 days under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck off, duty:—

Col A H Prinsep, Ben Cavy, 11th Bengal Lancers (p a) for 1 year. Pension service.—32nd year, commenced 2nd Dec 1887.

Col J D Macpherson, B S C, 4th Ben Cavy, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service.—30th year, commenced 12th Apl 1887.

Capt J E Barr, B S C, 3rd Ben Infy, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service.—20th year, commenced 4th Feb 1888.

Lieut E F H McSwiney, D S O, B S C, 3rd Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for 1 year. Pension service,—10th year, commenced 22nd Jan 1888. This cancels the leave granted to him in G G O No 75 of 1888.

Lieut W Stewart, B S C, 10th Bengal Lancers, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service.—9th year, commenced 21st June 1887.

Lieut D E Mocatta, B S C, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regt, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—6th year, commenced 10th May 1887.

Col J M Heywood, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class P W D, is granted special leave under P W D Resolution No 1940-G, dated the 3rd Oct, 1887, from 19th Mar 1888.

Col W W Boddam, B S C, is permitted to reside out of India under clause 37 (*b*) India Army Circulars, 1887. Pension service.—38th year, commenced 29th Aug 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Col J FitzGerald, B S C, (m c) for 6 months.
Maj W Brydon, B S C, (m c) for 6 months.
Surg-Maj O Baker, (p a) for 10 days.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Col in the Army.—Lieut-Col H M S Magrath, M S C,—4th March 1888.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Col—Maj A D Stretteil,—4th March 1888. Maj T Deane,—4th Mar 1888.

Retirements.—Lieut-Col C McNeile, B S C, is permitted to retire from the service, from 9th March 1888, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut-Col J N Steel, Genl List, Infy, has been permitted to retire from the service, from 7th Mar 1888, subject to H M's approval.

Volunteer Corps.—1st PunjabVolr Rifle Corps.—Mr R Clarke to be Lieut, to complete the estabt.

Burma State Railway Volr Corps.—Mr W Miller to be Capt, and Messrs J P Hay, and F C D Macdonald to be Lieut, to complete the estabt.

Ghazipur Volr Rifle Corps.—Lieut R H Twigg, B S C, Bengal Infry, to be Adjt, vice Capt F G Vivian, who vacates the appointment. Dated 28th Jan 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj W W B Whiteford, RE, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab for employment on the Patiala-Bhatinda Railway.

Mr A Penny, Exe Engr, 1st grade State Railways, is, on return from furlough, temporarily attached to the office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Mr J Wallace, Exe Engr, 4th grade, *sub pro tem*, Burma, reverted to his substantive rank of Asst Engr 1st grade, from 9th Aug 1887.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept for employment in the Mily Works Dept with effect from the dates specified:—

Maj H H Cole, RE, Exe Engr, 1st grade, Central India, 31st Aug 1887.

Lieut E Houston, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, 8th Aug 1887.

Lieut C H Cowie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, 16th Sept 1887.

Lieut W R Hilliard, R E, Depy Examr, 2nd grade, Punjab, 3rd Aug 1887.

Mr H Bell, Manager and Engr-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted furlough for 7½ months, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 25th Mar, 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt H G Kunhardt, R E, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Etabt under the Direc-Genl of Railways to that under the control of the Govt of Bengal.

Telegraph.—Mr H A W Fanshawe, Asst Supdt, Class V, 1st Grade, Telegraph Dept (with personal rank of Supdt), retired from the service, from afternoon of the 31st Dec 1887.

The services of Mr E R, McGrath, Asst Supdt, Class VI, 1st Grade, Telegraph Dept, were dispensed with, from afternoon of the 26th Feb 1888.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA IN THE P W DEPT.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajputana is pleased to grant furlough for 8 months to Mr W Home, Manager, Jodhpore Railway, under Sec 50, Chap V of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, from 1st Apl 1888, or any subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajputana is pleased to grant furlough for 12 months to Mr Campbell Thomson, Exe Engr, Meywar State, under Sec 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, from 1st April 1888, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr F D Fowler, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of 7 months' furlough, in continuation of the 12 months granted him in Director-Genl's Notification No. 20, dated 12th Feb 1887.

With reference to P W D Notification No 74, dated 29th Feb, 1888, Mr F J E Spring, Exe Eng 2nd grade, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

SIMLA, March 5.

THE C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff.—Ranikot—Capt W R H Beresford, 1st Battn, R W Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt H E Ringwood, whose term of appointment has expired.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col J D Macpherson, 2nd-in-Comdt 3rd Punjab Cavy, and offing Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Prendergast, retired.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Capt W W Lean, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Webb, seconded for employment in the Army Remount Dept.

Capt W F C C Plowden, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Lean.

2nd Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut J Hill, Oxfordshire L I, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 11th Feb 1888.

10th Bengal Infantry—Lieut H C MacTier, Hampshire Regt, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 12th Feb 1888.

17th Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut F H Taylor, Oxfordshire L I, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be offg Wing Officer, on probation, dated 11th Feb 1888.

38th Bengal Infantry—Capt H R W Lumsden, offg Wing Comdr, 32nd Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Watson, appointed offg Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab.

Col Fitz R Stephen, 4th Battn Rifle Bgde, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of being placed on half pay on the 19th April 1888, on completing six years' service as Lieut-Col.

Capt J R Rainsford, 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Military Works Dept.—On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Dept, and posted as follows:—Lieut B E Picton-Jones to the Lahore Divn; Lieut N Kirby to the Peshawar Divn; and Lieut E M Paul to the Barackpore Divn, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut the Hon'ble R Tyrwhitt, A Battery, 1st Bgde, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battn East Kent Regt—Col H T Halahan, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders—Major A W Cameron, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn Connaught Rangers—Major J P Curran, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Manchester Regt—Major H C Marryat, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt and Adjt G. A. Ivatt, for nine months, on private affairs.

Lieut A. S. Vanrenen, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Scottish Rifles.—Lieut E W T Thronton, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut T W G Bryan, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to Kashmir, from 15th April to 15th August, on private affairs.

M. DE BRAZZA'S OPINION OF STANLEY.

M. SAVORGNAN DE BRAZZA, who is staying at the Grand Hotel, Paris, hopes to return to the West Coast of Africa within two months. He is still sanguine about the commercial future of the Congo. He pays a high tribute to Stanley, although he smiles when any allusion is made to his "Christianizing mission." He thinks that nobody can open up barbarous countries as successfully as Stanley. He is convinced that Stanley is not lost. He is probably now with Emin. When he has supplied him with ammunition and stores he will hurry on with the remnant of his 800 men, and will be heard of either at Berber or Alexandria. "The relief of Emin," said M. de Brazza, "was only a pretext. Stanley's mission is a political one. He is bent on proving that it is possible to cut a way through the heart of the Mahdi's country, and when he has proved this, he will have shown England how useful she may make the Congo." As regards Emin, the explorer thinks that he will not return to Europe. Now that Stanley has left him he will make a move towards the Congo and annex all he can for the Egyptians. At the worst he can easily retreat on Zanzibar, that route being open.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MATRIMONIAL INTENTIONS.

THEY have been discussing Mr. Chamberlain's matrimonial intentions in the American papers, and they do it sometimes with brutal frankness. One paper says "Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is fishing in American waters for a bride. He couldn't do better than choose his third wife from this side of the Atlantic. Such a course would relieve him from many embarrassments attendant on a matrimonial venture in England. Socially Mr. Chamberlain is intensely ambitious, and in his own country he by no means slipped into society with the ease that characterized his entrance to the charmed circle at Washington. The beautiful dowager duchess, with her Primrose badge, smiled upon the orchid and ignored the screws; the bluest of the peers patted him on the back and asked him to bring his binocular to dinner. In short, they took him in among them, but they did not, could not, would not, make him one of them."

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.		
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2	p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5	p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½	p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5	p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5	p.ct.	887
Bank of Upper India	100	5	p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4	p.ct.	120
Delhi & London Bank	£25	10	p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5	p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½	p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½	p.ct.	12½
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5	p.ct.	105
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½	p.ct.	106
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3	p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4	p.ct.	75

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	.....		...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y	10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100		5	110
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9		.....	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10		7 p. ct.	130
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y	5 p.ct.	93
Bengal Coal Co.,	1000		6 p. ct.	1,580
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6		.....	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1		.....	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100		nil.	83
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100		7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y	nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100		$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs	11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100		3½ p. ct.	73
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80		5	88
Burrakur Coal Co.	100		15 p. ct.	153
Calcutta Central Press	100	y	15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100		nil.	85
Do. Steam Co.	100		6 p. ct.	111x
Do. Tramways Co.	£10		1½ p. ct	98
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100		8 p.ct.	105
Canal Press Co.	100		nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100		3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100		5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50		5 p.ct.	62
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100		nil.	81
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y	8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100		nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100		4 p. ct.	112
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100		.....	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100		2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10		.....	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100		nil.	50
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100		2 p. ct.	86
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500		4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250		3 p. ct.	195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100		nil.	56
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100		nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200		5 p. ct.	226
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100		4 p. ct.	120
Great Eastern Hotel	100		2½ p. ct.	87
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75		nil.	3d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs	5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100		6 p. ct.	108
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100		3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50		5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100		6 p.ct.	110x
Kankanarrah C.	59		nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100		.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100		4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y	19 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100		.....	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200		7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y	12 p.ct.	151
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y	12 p.ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100		nil.	81
New Beerbhoom Coal	100		6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75		nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10		3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y	5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100		nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y	5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100		nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500		2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1		.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1		.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Mandy	100		nil.	77
Strand Bank Press Co.	100		nil.	59
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100		4 p. ct.	115
Titaghur Paper Mills	100		5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75		10 p. ct.	160x
Watson's Patent Press	100		6 p. ct.	86x

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	800
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	765xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,330	$125		5 pct.	125

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	Rs.	54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Alb

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£400,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittances to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Continguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods,

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, he boards will be brougbt back to Bombay at t expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parra
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Deoki
Muajid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Kola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgan) (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Kaitpurra
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortzapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chanonee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannaha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Pedeadari	Dyraum
tionab	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah
Titwalla	Sihgaji	Lanowleea	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wasalad	Kirkeam	Kukulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Salgaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keira
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Barsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Baligaum	Khundi	Uoroolee	Ungger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Sohol
Siding	Etarsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad	Pattis	Sholapurac
Khairwadee	Rampur	Dhandb	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munnar	Sohagporead	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum	Paparia (for	Kartraz	Goolburga
Naldongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabc
Chaligaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mylee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Road
Mueswuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Isowlee	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Chicksago
Bulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagauma	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Goisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broacha	Nariad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda
Grant Road	Sunjan	Paltej	Barajree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabadb
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Doongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Barodaa	Veerumga am
Berwlee	Umulsar	Bajwa	Dhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharragh ors
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Ro d
Vemur	Surat	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderab
Mukid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallic	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanosar
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihora
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartaj
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or
c From 5to 13 minutes for Refreshment
30 minutes for Dinner, d 40 minutes for Din

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.

Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

WHITE ROSE	FORGET-ME-NOT
HELLIOTROPE	FRANGIPANI
JASMIN	OPOPONAX
WOOD VIOLET	SWEET BRIAR
JOCKEY CLUB	MIGNONETTE

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOS PHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO. BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

DR FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.G."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

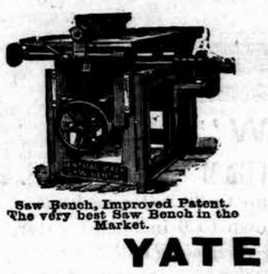
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant odour.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

REGISTERED
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

NOTICES.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn or declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... ,, 2
Third do. ..... ,, 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... 2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1.
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-4
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than a rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... ,, 6
Quarterly ..... ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .....
Quarterly .....

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS and other Remmittance should be made payable to "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

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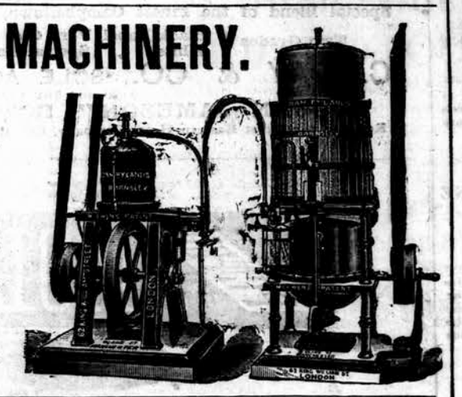

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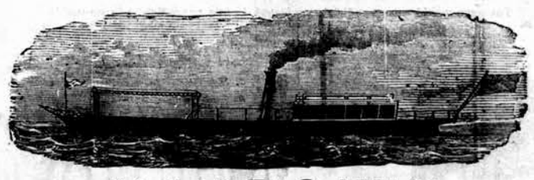

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